

VENIZELOS FORMS NATIONAL CABINET; SAILS FOR CRETE

Doesn't Oppose Government
But Intends to Defend
Greek Macedonia

ARMY MEMORIAL

Leading Officers Call On
King to Depart From
His Neutrality

STALLING FOR TIME

Allies' Comment on Notes;
Designed to Favorably
Impress Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, September 26.—M. Venizelos has arrived at Suda, in Crete. He lands tomorrow.

M. Venizelos has issued a statement that circumstances compel him to form a Provisional Government, not in order to overthrow the Athens regime, but in order to organize a force for the defence of Greek Macedonia. The movement he and Admiral Conduitt are leading is purely national. They have exhausted all legal means to secure integral national action. If Athens moves in the right direction, the Venizelists will assist in every possible way.

A report of the resignation of General Moschopoulos, Chief of the General Staff, is premature. He and 500 officers have sent a memorial to King Constantine, asking him to depart from his neutrality.

London, September 25.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the British authorities regard the Greek Notes to Germany as intended to gain time and to favorably impress the Entente.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens confirms the news that M. Venizelos left this morning, accompanied by Admiral Conduitt, superior officers and supporters. He is probably bound for Crete and thence will tour the Islands and Salonica. The situation is very serious.

Paris, September 26.—A French official despatch from Salonica, yesterday, told of the continued advance of the Allied left wing and shows that the Allies are co-operating very closely.

A despatch today reported: We heavily repulsed violent Bulgarian counter-attacks east of Florina.

Another message from Salonica compares the enormous work necessary behind the lines in the Balkans to the comparatively easy work behind the western front. One single line of railway is alone available and, in some parts, only mules can be used for transport.

Salonica, September 25.—The Allies begin a vigorous offensive in the neighborhood of Florina, on Sunday and it continued the whole day long, with very satisfactory results. The Russians have captured an important hill and the French have occupied a village. The Serbs crossed the frontier north of Krusograd, but are encountering fierce opposition at Verbeni.

TAIF HAS SURRENDERED TO THE SHEREEF'S ARMY

Captures 50 Officers, 1,800 Men,
Ten Guns And Large Quantity
of Stores

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Cairo, September 25.—The Sherif of Mecca reports that the Turkish garrison at Taif has surrendered. Fifty officers, 1,800 men, ten guns and a large quantity of military stores were captured.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 25.—The British steamers Pearl and Dresden have been sunk.

Given Prize Money For Falkland Battle



ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK STURDEE.

The men on the ships comprising the squadron of Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, when the British battle fleet destroyed the German Pacific squadron off the Falkland Islands in December, 1914, have reason to rejoice that their commander was so alert on the trail of the enemy. The British prize court which considered this victory has just awarded \$60,500 in prize money to the officers and crews of this squadron for the victory.

New Strong Witness Against Woo Tsz-tsing Heard in Murder Case

The Mixed Court officials and two of the lawyers engaged in the Japanese murder case listened to the proceedings yesterday with mixed feelings. The case has already gone through seven sessions and has hardly commenced.

A Japanese had been put in the box. He stated that he had seen Woo Tsz-tsing, one of the accused, in the company of Ikihar and Kamoy, the murdered men, several times. For this he was kept in the witness-box 3 days, being examined by Mr. Murakami and cross-examined by Dr. O. Fischer and they extracted everything he had said, done or known on earth except his views on perpetual motion and the transmigration of the soul.

Yesterday, a witness gave really strong evidence against Woo and the most optimistic bet amongst the court attendants is that he will not get off the stand for a week. This witness was a house-boy in the employ of Ikihar.

He deposed that, two days after the disappearance of Ikihar, the latter's wife said that he went out of the house with a Chinese and Mrs. Kamoy could tell him where to find his master. Witness went with Mrs. Kamoy to a house in an alleyway, but found it locked up.

Later, witness heard that Woo was in the alleyway and immediately posted off to it. The moment Woo saw him, he opened an umbrella, covered himself with it and jumped in a passing ricksha. Witness overtook him and demanded to know where Ikihar and Kamoy were.

Woo denied all knowledge. As Woo would not go to Kamoy's house and face the lady, witness and some Japanese accompanied him to his own and there was further cross-examination. One of the Japanese said he would detain Woo whilst witness went to fetch Mrs. Kamoy. Woo then handed witness twenty dollars and said he would give him eighty more if witness would hold the Japanese whilst he (Woo) got away. This he refused.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.2 and the minimum 66.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.0 and 59.4.

Cabinet Sends Deputation To Persuade Tong Shao-yi To Reconsider Resignation

President Ignores Pressure from Chang Hsun's Party;
Reorganisation of Ministry Rumored

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 27.—After a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, Fan Yuan-lien, the Minister of Education and Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications, were despatched to Tientsin, to urge Tong Shao-yi to reconsider his decision. The Chief Secretary of President Li Yuan-hung has also gone to Tientsin, to convey the President's wish to Tong Shao-yi that he shall assume office.

Yesterday evening, the President received a despatch, signed by General Chang Hsun and the military authorities of all the provinces north of the Yangtze, as well as Kiangsi and Fukien, demanding the exclusion of Tong Shao-yi from the Cabinet. Commenting on this message, the Peking Gazette says that it is significant that the great southern provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang have not joined the reactionary provinces, whose representatives are presumably still at Hanchow.

After referring to the part played by the southern provinces in establishing the Republic and defeating Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Peking Gazette says that it is said that the reactionaries will work to their end through a military coup d'etat.

"If that is so, we are now in the presence of such a development and the struggle has ceased to be a personal issue between Tong Shao-yi and the forces of reaction. The real issue is between the nation and a medieval militarism, which is the source of all our internal instability and insecurity and a thing of laughter and impotence as regards protection against external foes. Modern China has no place for such a medieval monstrosity."

General Lo Pei-chin, the acting Tsuchun of Szechuen, has tendered his resignation.

To Reorganise Cabinet

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, September 27.—According to the Peking Gazette, it is widely rumored in Chinese official circles that the Cabinet will be re-organised at an

early date, only Tuan Chi-jui remaining in office.

The Lower House, at yesterday's meeting, rejected the revised Japanese loan treaty, which provides for the purchase of copper coins by the Japanese syndicate, instead of granting mining privileges.

In the Budget for the 6th year of the Republic (1917), total receipts of 426,200,000 Dollars are provided for; the land tax is estimated at 95,970,000 Dollars, the salt revenue 94,770,000 Dollars and the Customs revenues 71,320,000 Dollars.

Chang Hsun Chooses Cabinet

The Tsunhua Sinpao reports:—At the conference at Hanchow under the auspices of General Chang Hsun, the league provinces are sixteen in number. On September 24, they decided to overturn the present Cabinet and parliament, but mainly to overturn the Cabinet.

The conference proposes to form a Cabinet with the following members:—Hsu Shih-chang, Premier. Tuan Chi-jui, Army. Sah Chen-ping, Navy. Yang Shih-chi, Communications. Hsu Shih-yin, Home Affairs. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Foreign Affairs. Hsiung Hsi-lin, Finance. Liang Chi-chiao, Justice. Chang Chien, Agriculture and Commerce.

Fan Yuan-lien, Education. If the parliament will not pass the confirmation of the new Cabinet, the parliament will be dissolved.

General Chang Hsun is said to have stated that there will be a big dispute with the Parliament and it is better to have the collision at present. General Chang Hsun is very much opposed to Tong Shao-yi and when Tong went up to Peking he wired to the Peking Government that, if Tong takes up his post at the Foreign Office, in the morning he would cause four provinces to declare independence the same evening.

This was the reason Tong Shao-yi stopped at Tientsin, without going to Peking. General Chang Hsun is trying hard to get Sun Hung-yi, Ku (Continued on Page 2)

Attempt Settlement of Mexican Issue



FRANKLIN K. LANE.



DR. JOHN R. MOTT.
Photo by Reck.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY

Here are the three men who represent the United States in the Mexican-American Commission, to which, broadly, has been entrusted the task of settling the Mexican issue: Dr. Mott, of New Jersey, is the general secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.; Judge Gray, now a U. S. Circuit Judge in Delaware, has served as Attorney General of that State and as United States Senator; Franklin K. Lane is Secretary of Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet.

ONLY TWO ZEPPELINS GET HOME UNHARMED

Seven Figure in Another Raid
But Are Driven Off; Do
Not Touch London

(Continued from Page 1)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, September 26.—The Admiralty reports: During the night to September 24, several squadrons of naval airships extensively bombed London and places of military importance on the Humber and in the Midlands counties of England, among which were Nottingham and Sheffield.

The success was visible everywhere, on account of the strong conflagrations caused, which could be still seen a long time after the attack had taken place. One airship, when approaching, but before crossing the English coast, was shelled by patrol boats and, while attacking, was bombarded by the defensive batteries with incendiary projectiles.

The airships silenced some batteries by well-aimed bombing. Two airships returned unharmed.

7 Zeppelins in Second Raid; Kill 36 People; Injure 27

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 26.—Official.—Several hostile air-ships crossed the east and north-east coast, between 10.30 p.m. and midnight. Bombs are reported to have been dropped at several places in the northern and north-middle counties.

An air-ship is also reported from the south coast.

Thirty-six persons were killed and 27 injured. Only very slight damage was done, none of it important from a military point of view.

A later message said: Seven air-ships attacked the south-east, east, and north-east coasts and the northern midlands. The attacks did not attempt to approach London.

A revised list of the casualties inflicted by the air-raid on the 23rd-24th shows that 38 persons were killed and 125 injured. The details are as follows: Killed.—23 men, 12 women, 3 children. Injured.—48 men, 43 women, 26 children.

It is now established that the two air-ships brought down on the night of the 23rd-24th were the naval Zeppelins L. 32 and L. 33, both of very recent construction. The first was finally destroyed by an aeroplane, after passing through our effective gun-fire. The second was hit by the gun-fire of the defences of London and forced to descend in Essex, through loss of gas. Twenty-nine deaths were caused by the air-raid. Neither factories nor military works were damaged.

RUSSIANS GAIN GREAT SUCCESS IN DOBRUDJA

Take 2,000 Prisoners; Rumanians Advance in Jiu Valley; Zeppelin Bombs Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 26.—Odessa reports an important Russian success in the Dobrudja, in which 2,000 prisoners were taken.

Bukharest, September 26.—An official communique reports: There has been fierce fighting in the Jiu Valley, in Transylvania, where the Rumanians advanced. The enemy made three attacks in masses in the Dobrudja, but were repulsed.

A squadron of aeroplanes bombed Bukharest on Monday afternoon. They struck a hospital and orphanage, killing sixty people and wounding many, mostly women and children.

A Zeppelin bombed Bukharest on Monday night, killing five children.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28 Per R.V.F. s.s. SimbirskSept. 29 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 30 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 2 For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 28 Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Oct. 6 Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7 Per P.M. s.s. EcuadorOct. 8 For Europe, via Suez:—Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 2 Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Oct. 6 Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of August 24 left Hongkong yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, September 30, per P. and O. s.s. Novara. The French mail of August 20 left Hongkong yesterday, and is due to arrive here on Saturday, September 30, at 6 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Cordillere. The American mail is due here on October 5 per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru. The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Colombo on September 23 per M.M. s.s. Magellan. The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. ** To connect with s.s. Siberia Maru at Nagasaki, Japan.

THIEPVAL, COMBLES BOTH CAPTURED IN GREAT ALLIED RUSH

Fregicourt, Rancourt, Morval, Les Boeufs, Gueudecourt Stormed

FULL OF CORPSES

Combles Peopled with Teuton Dead; Enormous Supplies Underground

QUICK WORK PAYS

Germans' First Line Trenches Carried by British In One Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—Official.—Thiepval has been captured and also the high ridge to the east of that village, including the Zollern Redoubt.

Paris, September 26.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, a violent battle was renewed today on the Anglo-French front. At noon, the French infantry simultaneously attacked the German positions between Combles and Rancourt and the defences the enemy had accumulated between Rancourt and the Somme.

The French carried their lines to the southern outskirts of Fregicourt Hamlet, conquered all the fortified ground between Fregicourt and Hill 148, captured the village of Rancourt, extended their positions east of the Bethune road on a depth of a kilometer from Combles road to Bouchavesnes and reached Hill 130. Further south, they captured several systems of trenches in the vicinity of the Northern Canal, between the Bethune road and the Somme.

Up to the present, our unwounded prisoners exceed 400.

Repulse Counter-Attacks
The communique this afternoon reported: We have carried the whole of Fregicourt. Enemy counter-attacks between Bethune road and the Somme were repulsed.

Violent enemy attacks at Thiaumont Work and Fleury were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy. Our reconnaissances penetrated the cemetery at Combles and reached the southern outskirts of the village, south-east of which we captured a trench and a company of German infantry. Up to the present, 800 prisoners were taken yesterday.

There were 47 aerial fights in the region of the Somme. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Three, badly damaged, were compelled to alight and another fell disabled. An enemy three-seater machine was brought down in Woevre.

Our air-squadrons bombed many important points behind the enemy's lines, including the railway-station at Metz-Sablon, the Metz-Thionville railway, the blast-furnaces at Dillingen and Rombach and the aerodrome at Herilly.

Make 1,200 Prisoners
The communique this evening reported: The whole of Combles has been captured. We took 1,200 prisoners, thirty machine-guns and a large booty.

The French are developing their success and have captured a small wood, north of Fregicourt, half-way to Morval and most of the fortified ground between that wood and the Bois St. Pierre Vaast, east of the Bethune road.

The battle having been renewed north of the Somme, the Allies largely increased their gains and reached the objectives fixed for the second day's fighting. The French, in the morning, captured part of Combles east and south of the railway and their patro's co-operated with the British troops who were cleaning up the north-west of Combles.

Shortly afterwards, the whole village was captured. The booty was large, as the Germans had accumulated enormous quantities of munitions and supplies in their subterranean galleries.

Full of German Corpses
A hundred abandoned German wounded were collected. Combles is full of German corpses. The attack delivered yesterday by the French troops north of the

Somme, in close union with the British, was preceded by a very heavy shelling for forty-eight hours, which achieved the destruction of the hostile organizations and silenced the German batteries. The ground conquered by the French and British had been powerfully organized, trenches established mid-way up the slopes being reinforced by numerous works completing the defence of the villages.

The capture of Morval by the British having cut one of the two roads by which Comblès was re-victualled, the French took Ranocourt, on Hill 148, cutting the other. The taking of Fregicourt completes the circle round Comblès.

It is to be noted also that Hill 148 commands the Wood of St. Pierre Vaast, which has an area of 300 hectares and is a strong center of resistance. At the same time that these successful operations led us around Comblès, the same encircling movement begins to be outlined against Peronne.

Gain One Mile by Six

London, September 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: South of the Ancre, we attacked today everywhere and successfully stormed the enemy's positions on a front of six miles between Comblès and Martinpuich to a depth of over a mile. We captured the fortified villages of Morval and Les Boeufts, together with several lines of trenches.

Morval stands on the heights north of Comblès and, with its subterranean quarries, trenches and entanglements, constituted a formidable fortress. The possession of these two villages is of considerable military importance. It practically severs the enemy's communications with Comblès.

A large number of prisoners, machine-guns and war-material were taken. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, while ours were comparatively small.

Six enemy aeroplanes were destroyed in air-fights yesterday and three others driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

General Haig's afternoon communique read: Yesterday's operations were entirely successful. The preparation and execution of the attack by our artillery and infantry and the co-operation between them was in all respects admirable.

Over 1,500 Prisoners

Over 1,500 prisoners have been counted up to the present and more are arriving. Much war-material has been captured.

Further progress was made during the night and this morning and a strong reduct between Les Boeufts and Gueudecourt, which had held out, was captured, the garrison being taken prisoners. We have entered Comblès from the west and are overcoming the resistance there.

The enemy's losses were very severe.

General Haig reported this evening: The British and the French on our right have jointly occupied Comblès as the result of the capture of Fregicourt and Morval. We repulsed heavy counter-attacks in the region of Morval and Les Boeufts, with severe enemy loss.

In the center, we stormed the fortified village of Gueudecourt, driving the Germans back in disorder. On our left, we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east of that village, including Zollern Redoubt.

This ridge is fortified very strongly, with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches and was defended very desperately. The successes of the last two days may be regarded as of very considerable importance.

First Line Goes in One Rush

Ambiens, September 26.—The fresh advance made by the British yesterday completes the success of the 15th. Advantage was taken of the recent fine weather to consolidate the conquered ground and prepare an attack on a broad front. The British made their effort north of Fiers and south of Ghinchi, while the French directly attacked Fregicourt and Ranocourt.

After a two days' artillery preparation, the British, at 12.30 yesterday, leapt out of their trenches and, supported by a magnificent cannonade, captured the first lines of German trenches at one rush and began to climb the slopes of Hill 120, in front of Fiers. Severe fighting all the afternoon brought them to the outskirts of the village of Gueudecourt.

The results on the right wing were even more decisive. After capturing the whole of a series of trenches and Hill 150, on the left of Les Boeufts, the British developed their success with rare vigor and, at three o'clock in the afternoon, entered that village, which they soon occupied entirely. The spirit of the troops capturing the village was beyond praise.

The British in front of Ghinchi were confronted with the task of storming Old Telegraph Hill, where the Germans were very strongly entrenched and commanded an excellent field of fire and thus were able to hamper the movements of the British in the adjacent villages. It was very difficult to leave the trenches facing the hill, but the British attacked with such

fire that the Germans were compelled to bolt from their trenches, after heavy loss.

A pursuit immediately began and the fighting reached the outskirts of Morval at 2 p.m. The strongest part of the village had been captured by 4 p.m. and also the part west of the road between Fregicourt and Les Boeufts and then it was evident that the whole of Morval would speedily fall.

The British took numerous prisoners. Our air-men were very active, patrolling and fighting throughout the battle.

Berlin Admits Reverses

Amsterdam, September 26.—Striking passages in the latest German official communique testify to the effectiveness of the Anglo-French operations in the region of the Somme. It says: "The successes our enemies have achieved east of Fancourt L'Abbaye and through the occupation of the villages in the line from Gueudebourg to Bouchavesnes are admitted. Above all, however, we must remember our heroic troops, who, here, are faced by the combined Anglo-French main forces and a great mass of material prepared during many months by the war industry of the entire world."

JEWISH NEW YEAR IS OBSERVED IN SHANGHAI

Services Held Last Night In Local Synagogues; Yom Kippur on Saturday

Today is Roshushona, the Jewish New Year, and according to the Jewish Calendar, the year 5677. Yesterday evening was Arel Roshushona, or New Year's eve, and services were held at all the local synagogues. Tomorrow is the second day of Roshushona, and on Saturday is the Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur. Then in about a fortnight the feast of Succoth follows.

Jews look upon Roshushona and Yom Kippur perhaps as the greatest of Jewish holidays. Roshushona, being the New Year, prayers are offered that it should be a prosperous one. People are happy because the old year has passed. That year saw their countrymen dying on the battlefields, and their brethren in Poland living in misery. They understand the plight of the unfortunate, and they pray.

On Yom Kippur every Jew must fast. He commences at 4.30 p.m. on Friday afternoon, and breaks his fast at 8 p.m. on Saturday night. The ceremony at the Synagogues are more or less characteristic. The act of confession, that is atoning for sins, is gone through. Then the Cantor blows three long blasts on a horn, and this is a symbol of the three blasts that will be blown when the world comes to an end. Besides there is a "mickwah," or well, where prayers are offered, and where all sins are purged, so that each man starts the New Year aright.

The singing of the Cantor is a feature of the services. His voice brings out the wealth and beauty of the Hebrew language, and his voice rings the praises of God, and asks for forgiveness. He sings a special prayer, for the Jews as well as for all those who have died in the war, and says a Kaddush, which is also said by anyone who has lost relatives during the year.

There is also a sermon which strikes the congregation with deep conviction, and the text of it is: "Be friends with your enemies, forgive all who have done you wrong, and start the New Year aright with no ill-feelings towards anyone."

Central China M.E. Conference Ended

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, Sept. 26.—The ninth annual conference of the Central China Methodist Episcopal Church, which commenced work on Sept. 20th, held its final session last evening. Bishop James W. Bashford presided throughout. The devotional service, from 8.30 to 9 o'clock each morning, struck the keynote for the day. Bishop Bashford and Chen Wei-ping, Ph.D., addressed these meetings.

Bishop Bashford discussed the progress which has been made by the China Medical Board in their plans for medical schools in China. He also announced that Mr. Wm. E. Blackstone, well-known in China for his extensive work in scripture distributions, had been made administrator of a large fund for evangelistic work in China.

The conference was especially favored by the presence of Dr. Marcus D. Buell, professor in the Boston School of Theology. Each afternoon from 4.30 to 5.30 o'clock he gave an illustrated and illuminating address, or Bible reading, on the Epistle to the Galatians.

Another matter of special interest to the Conference members, was the progress made in the special four year "forward movement" campaign planned one year ago. The increase in Church members was about 13%, not as large as had been hoped. The contributions were gratifying, being more than double the collections of the previous year.

Allied Drive on Salonica Front



The Anglo-French forces advancing in the center of the battle front are shelling the Bulgarian positions on both sides of Lake Doiran. (1) West of the Vardar the French have captured heights near Ljumnica. (2) British troops are operating on a line from Serres to Savjak. (3)

CHENG TU GOVERNMENT IS SHORT OF MONEY

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chengtu, Sept. 13.—Apart from a scarcity of money in Government circles there is not much to relate at present concerning the Province. The conditions in the country are greatly improved. Robbers are fewer than they have been for six months, though there never was any menace to foreigners in the Chengtu district. The one really disturbed belt of country ran from Yun-chang-hsien west to near Suifu. Yet even there foreigners have only been once molested.

Recently a foreigner travelled down river from Suifu to Chungking in the company of an official thinking the passage would be safer this way. Needless to say he was not a missionary or he should have known better. The robbers saw the boats coming, and differentiating between the foreigner and the official fired on the latter's boat only.

The only place at present disturbed in the north-west is Mien-chuh-hsien. Here a local robber king called "Wu the cock" has taken possession of the city and holds it in defiance of the troops. He has straw and kerosene oil piled up at the gates and threatens to burn the city if he is attacked. The military so far have not been able to attack him for this reason.

At the end of August some of the missionaries left for Omei to recruit their health on the mountain. The Chinese officials very tardily withdrew their objections to travelling at the last moment though there was no valid reason why they should not have done so at least a month earlier. They certainly managed to

put their own interests first this summer. Why they were allowed to do so no one can say. Missionaries are a very long suffering people.

The community have been saddened this week by severe sickness in their midst. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. F. Abrey died of dysentery within a few days of each other. Others have been seriously ill. The disease among the natives is raging widely. The first half of September is the dangerous time of the year for this amoebic infection. Many of the Europeans and Americans constantly keep a stock of tannic acid in their houses as a safeguard; for this is the only proved remedy, and sometimes it even fails. Experience in West China time and again has demonstrated that the American injection method of treatment by means of this astringent is far superior to the English method of dosing with Ipecac, or Emetine its active principle.

News Brevities

Sergt. A. F. Grimble, now in the Royal Pavilion Military Hospital, Brighton, recovering from wounds, writes to friends here in a cheerful vein, saying: "Last Tuesday, August 22, the Queen Mary's Workshops here were officially opened by Lady Falmouth and Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, who were accompanied by Her Majesty. They were accompanied by the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton and the Mayor and Mayoress of Hove and other notabilities. After the ceremony, there was a presentation of medals and I got my D. C. M. It was a gala day in the hospital grounds, the place being profusely decorated and the Grenadier Guards Band in attendance. I was overwhelmed with congratulations after the presentation

and I was glad to represent the Far East and Shanghai in particular."

The American stewards aboard the Pacific Mail s.s. Ecuador were paid off at Wosung, yesterday evening and their places taken by Chinese. The men will be returned to the States on the first outbound passenger steamer. American Vice-Consul Adams witnessed the discharge of the men, who have been the cause of much friction ever since the Ecuador left San Francisco on her maiden voyage across the Pacific.

A memorial service in honor of the late distinguished author and Christian Mr. H. L. Zia will be held at 2 p.m. October 1, in the auditorium of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Mourning scrolls are requested to be sent in care of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Stuart S. Fuller, U. S. Consular Inspector for the East, arrived at the Consulate-General here, yesterday, from Peking, for the regular inspection of the records of the various offices.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Chinwangtao on the K. M. A. s.s. Kwangtung were: Mrs. Basset and 2 children, Mrs. Waggott, and Mr. Stafford Smith.

Prof. Mannen Uyeda, of the College of Literature in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and Prof. Sadakichi Sato, of the Tohoku Imperial University, have been ordered on inspection trips to China and the United States respectively.

Mr. Ronald G. Munro, formerly agent for Jardine, Matheson and Company in Shimonoseki and Kobe, died of wounds received in action in France September 19, according to news which was received last evening. Mr. Munro, a lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles, left Hongkong in the spring of last year for England where he obtained a commission in the Royal Irish Rifles and proceeded to the front in the following autumn. Shortly after he was wounded by shell splinters and awarded the Military Cross for bravery. Returning to the front as soon as he had recovered he was seriously wounded in action September 15 and died September 19. He was decorated with the D. S. O. for very gallant services. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends as he was very popular in Japan and in Hongkong, where he was last stationed. He was only 31 years old.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday by the N. Y. K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan were: Mr. W. A. Carlson, Mrs. E. and R. P. Beytigh and 3 children, Mr. R. B. Gilchrist, Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Newcomb and 3 daughters, and Mr. W. Erdhardt.

Among those who arrived on the L. C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin etc. were: Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Wavell, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Drakeford and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and 3 children, Mrs. Bryant, and Mrs. Gorton.

Addison E. Southard, chief clerk of the bureau of science, Philippines Government, for some time past acting private secretary to the interior, has just been named United States consul at Aden, Egypt, and has sailed for his station, where he will immediately assume charge of the consulate. Mr. Southard entered the insular government service, from which he is now being retired under the provisions of the Osmona act, on April 23, 1908, and has held several important positions in the department of the interior during his eight years of service, and during leave of absence last year was chosen to act as confidential secretary to American Minister Paul S. Reineck, at Peking.

Mr. Southard will fill the vacancy created by the death of American Consul Robert McNeely, who was a passenger on the ill-fated P. and O. liner Persia, which was sunk by a German submarine without warning shortly before the United States demanded that the German admiralty abandon its submarine warfare on passenger vessels.

It will interest the friends of Mr. R. de B. Layard, formerly British Consul-General in Kobe, to learn that he has joined the battalion of Territorials known as the Devil's Own, so called because it is recruited from among the lawyers.

The Municipal Council has refused to grant the petition of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co. for licenses for 141 rickshaws which the company now has on hand. The correspondence between the company and the Municipal Council covering several months is printed in this week's Municipal Gazette. The Council takes the stand that the licenses held by the concern were allowed to lapse and that the Council's ruling, limiting the number of licensed rickshaws to 7,500 must stand. The company, in its correspondence, takes exception to the ruling of the Council, claiming the -ruling unjust to their shareholders, the concern having an investment of Tls. 15,000 tied up in idle vehicles.

During the month of October the public performances of the Band will, as usual, be discontinued.

Lancs. Mills Stopped By Shortage of Labor

Women Leave By Hundreds To Change Occupation To Tram Conducting

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 15.—Much machinery in the Manchester cotton-mills is idle, owing to the scarcity of female labor. Hundreds of young women are leaving the factories to become tram-conductors.

Cabinet Deputation To Persuade Tong

(Continued from Page 1)

Chong-hsiu, Chen Chin-tao and Chang Yao-tseng dismissed from their present posts.

General Chang Hsun wired to the Peking Government again on September 24 against Tong Shao-yi taking the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The so-called Kuoming Kunghui, which tried to have a meeting against Tong Shao-yi at Tientsin, is now reported to have been originated by a deputy of General Chang Hsun at Tientsin.

General Yang Shan-teh, the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, has a representative at Hanchow, specially sent from Shanghai.

Tong Shao-yi's Reasons

The Sinwanpao reports:—Tong Shao-yi's telegram of resignation, dated September 24th, contained the following:—

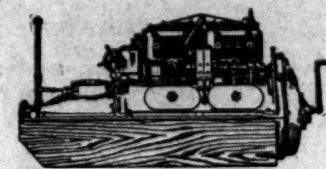
Yuan Shih-k'ai's Government tried to suppress the people's will with armed forces and lost popularity and now many of the Military Governors of provinces are still holding their armed forces to interfere with parliament and impeach the Cabinet Ministers. Li Lieh-chun is a man of ability, to be employed by the Government and yet the Government placed him in a position of idleness. Lung Chi-kuang is a man of no use and yet is given an important post.

In this time of the critical condition of the state, there is no hope of having purity and clearness. I am old and have no energy to carry on the duties and therefore desire to resign.

Cannot Persuade Tong

There is a report that Lu Cheng-hsiang will again be asked to take up the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The parliamentarians mostly see that it is of no use to ask Tong Shao-yi to remain in office, but they do not like to see any political change.

Scripps Marine Engines



4,000 of these kerosene-burning engines in use. attest to the merit of the models.

It was an engine of this make which twice mastered the tortuous Niagara Rapids.

It was a little 16 h.p. Scripps which powered the 35-footer motor-boat "Detroit," when she made and established a record trip from Detroit, Michigan, across the Atlantic Ocean, to Petrograd—a distance of 6,500 miles—without mishap.

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Do you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

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FORD PLANT PROFITS \$59,994,118 IN YEAR

Chief Owner's Share Of The Earnings Is Estimated At \$34,196,647

OUTPUT WAS 508,000 CARS

Result Proves Profit-Sharing Plan Is Sound, Ford Asserts—Will Employ More Men

Detroit, August 31.—According to its annual statement, issued today, the Ford Motor Company made a profit of \$59,994,118 in the fiscal year ending July 31 or more than \$1,000,000 per week. If the company had sold forty-six more cars, its profits would have passed the \$60,000,000 mark. As it was, it manufactured more than 508,000 automobiles, and did a gross business of \$206,867,847.47. Of the 49,870 employees of the Ford Company throughout the world, 74 per cent shared in the profits. Some of the details of the report follow:

Number of cars made	508,000
Cars sold during year	472,350
Profit	\$59,994,118
Cash on hand	\$52,550,771
Materials on hand	\$31,895,431
Employees at home plant	34,489
Employees (all plants)	49,870
Employees getting \$5 a day or more	36,626

If, as has been stated, Mr. Ford holds 57 per cent of the stock his dividends for the fiscal year were \$34,196,647.

"When we announced our profit-sharing plan there were hundreds of manufacturers who said it couldn't be done," said Henry Ford today in reviewing the statement. "They declared it wouldn't work. Our statement shows whether it has worked or not. We had a wonderful year and it will enable us to give employment to a steadily increasing number of men."

"My ambition is to employ still more men. To do this we are putting the greater share of our profits back into the business."

The largest contract ever made by the company was signed recently. It is for half of the company's three-year supply of tires and is for \$34,000,000.

Only recently it was announced that the shop output would be greatly increased, perhaps to 1,000,000 cars a year.

When a reorganization of the Ford Motor Company was effected on Oct. 13, 1915, it was announced that the company had \$44,000,000 in cash and had made profits exceeding \$27,000,000 in the preceding ten months. The reorganization was due to the withdrawal from the company of James Couzens, the General Manager and Treasurer, after a disagreement with Mr. Ford over his peace and preparedness views.

It was in January, 1914, that Mr. Ford announced his profit-sharing plan by which the company was to distribute \$10,000,000 annually to its employees, at the same time fixing a minimum wage of \$5 a day for the male employees. At that time the company employed 16,000 men at the Detroit plant and turned out 300,000 cars a year. The profit-sharing plan Mr. Ford announced at the outset would be changed as the profits of the company increased.

The Directors of the company on June 4, 1915, increased the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Of this \$48,000,000 was to be distributed among the eight shareholders as a stock dividend. The remainder was to be reserved in the company's treasury for exigencies.

Wounds Make Friends of Former British and German Enemies



GERMAN AND BRITISH WOUNDED

In the foreground of this scene, which shows wounded Germans and British on their stretchers awaiting shipment to a base hospital, the "Tommy" and soldiers of the Kaiser are fraternizing like old friends. The grim hatred of war is forgotten under the influence of sympathy for a fellow sufferer.

©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

In the Courts

Test for Opium

Two shop assistants were ordered held in the Mixed Court yesterday pending a laboratory test of certain liquids supposed to contain more than 50 per cent of opium. They were arraigned before Assessor C. F. Garstin and Magistrate Kuan. The two were taken in raids on an opium shop at 187 Yuenfong Road and a dwelling house at No. 210 Yuenfong Road.

In the search of the dwelling house 200 jars were found containing a liquid solution. The jars were sealed and were brought into court when an expert in the employ of the Opium Combine yesterday declared that the liquid contained adulterated opium.

Mr. Fisher, appearing for the defense, claimed that a liquid solution of pigskin and sesame seed would give the same appearance and the same odor and that his clients were prepared to drink the fluid to show it did not contain opium. The opium expert pointed out that a confirmed opium smoker could drink the opium liquid without suffering any ill effects.

Assessor Garstin ordered the liquid turned over to the Municipal Laboratory, for testing, before passing sentence upon the accused.

Smuggler Sentenced

Loo Tak-kwei, arrested one week ago charged with being in possession of four balls of smuggled opium and claiming to have been acting as a messenger for an Austrian and a German he met at Neumann's restaurant, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment yesterday by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court.

Mr. Harvey, of the Central Garage, testified that he had gone in one of his cars with a Mr. Nielsen and a young woman from Neumann's restaurant to Canton Road. They were accompanied by the accused. Nielsen and the accused left the motor car at Canton Road, the former returning in a few minutes while the accused was seen running down the road.

Mr. H. D. Rodger, appearing for the defense, held that the accused had merely acted as a messenger and had not known that the package he had been instructed to deliver to a certain room in a Chinese lodging off Canton Road, contained smuggled opium.

Mr. G. D. Musso and Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared in behalf of the Opium Combine.

Jail and Fine Chauffeur

Drung Tsung-fah, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. R. Ramos, who ran down and killed a Chinese in Nanking Road on the 21st, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and ordered to pay \$100 to the family of the deceased in the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. C. F. Garstin, one of the British assessors, witnessed the accident and appeared as a witness against the chauffeur.

Many Rewards Given To Brave Britishers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 28.—The Gazette announces that twelve Victoria Crosses, thirty-six Distinguished Service Orders and many Military Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals have been conferred.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Chaplain William Addison for rescuing wounded under heavy fire and on Captain (temporary) Eric Norman Bell, of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, who shot a machine-gunner who was holding up our front line, advanced alone on three occasions when our bombers were unable to advance and bombed the enemy and, when he had no more bombs, stood on the parapet, under intense fire and used a rifle very coolly and effectively. He was finally killed, when rallying and re-organizing parties of infantry who had lost their officers. "He gave his life in supreme devotion to duty."

A splendid achievement is that of Mr. Albert Ball, an officer of the Royal Flying Corps, who has already received the Military Cross and is now awarded the Distinguished Service Order and a bar. On several occasions he attacked a number of enemy machines, bringing down nine altogether.

Once he dived among twelve enemy aeroplanes and fired a drum of cartridges into the nearest, which went down out of control. Several other hostile machines approaching, he fired and drove down another and then returned with his machine greatly damaged.

The Distinguished Service Orders list includes Captain Frederic Selous, the famous game-hunter.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. C. Anderson, 2nd officer on the Anping has gone same rank on the Haean.

Mr. S. Kemp, Chief officer on the Kiangwah is on short leave.

Mr. F. George has gone act. chief officer on the Kiangwah.

Mr. N. Donald, from short leave has gone act. chief officer on the Kwang-tah.

Mr. C. W. Watkins, act. chief officer on the Kwangtah has gone same rank on the Poochi.

Mr. B. Juul, chief officer on the Poochi is on short leave.

Mr. C. T. Timbrell, 3rd engineer on the Kiangwah has gone same rank on the Kwangtah.

Mr. S. Clement, 3rd engineer on the Kwangtah has gone same rank on the Kiangfo.

Mr. A. Hodge, 2nd engineer on the Hsinfing has gone act. chief engineer on the Kiangfo.

Mr. R. Moore, chief engineer on the Kiangfo is on short leave.

Mr. C. Hertzberg, 3rd engineer on the Kiangfo is on short leave.

Battle of the Somme To Be Filmed Here

The most remarkable war picture yet to be exhibited in Shanghai will be screened at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night, in the form of a series of vivid and thrilling incidents in connection with the Battle of the Somme.

The film, which is a Pathe feature, is published under the authority of the French Ministry of War. The pictures have all been taken in and near the first-line trenches, and are of absorbing interest. Infantry are seen rushing out to the assault, after intense artillery preparation by the famous 75s; shells are shown bursting at a distance of a hundred yards or thereabouts; in the background is seen the effect of the dense curtain-fire of the French. German soldiers, by the dozen, are seen rushing towards the French, their hands up in token of surrender, and there are, besides, other exciting scenes too numerous to mention.

Next week another series is to be shown, depicting the Battle of Verdun, in all its most interesting phases. The name of the great firm of Pathe is sufficient guarantee that there is no "fake" about the films.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENTS

Tokio, Sept. 26.—The Eastern News Agency reports:

Mr. Obata, a Councillor of Embassy attached to the Peking Japanese Legation, has been ordered to return to Tokio and Mr. Yoshezawa, the chief of the section of the personnel in the Foreign Office, has been ordered to succeed Mr. Obata in Peking.

Dr. Nagakura, now in the Bureau of Political Affairs, has been appointed the chief of the section of the personnel in the Foreign Office.

Consul General Okatsuka at Canton has been transferred to Mukden.

Baron Otori, the Councillor of the Japanese Embassy to Rome, has been appointed the Councillor of the Embassy to Paris.

It is reported that Mr. Obata will be appointed the Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs and the present Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, Mr. Koike and Mr. Sakata, the Director of the Bureau of Trade, will both be appointed to be ministers accredited to a foreign country.

YOUR PORTRAIT

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

Burr 2 Broadway

Better Light Lighter Bills

If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS.

Candle Power	Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.50 each
100	" 1.00 "
200	" 3.00 "

Lamps obtainable at above prices from
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

Shipping Bulletins

The unfortunate wreck of the s.s. Guthrie on the Taku Bar some two years ago led to a misunderstanding as regards the salvage operations in connection with the work of removing what promised to be a serious obstruction to shipping, for although the wreck was not actually in the fairway it was lying dangerously close thereto.

After what appeared to be a great deal of unnecessary delay the question was taken up energetically in June, 1915, and arrangements were made by the Customs for a Japanese firm to undertake the work on the understanding that it was to be completed by November 30 of that year. Very slow progress was made and it soon became apparent either that the time was too short or the salvage appliances were inadequate.

Further consideration induced the Customs authorities, it seems, to undertake the work of removal

themselves, and their diver from Shanghai, Mr. B. Hansen, under the direction of the Coast Inspector, began operations on a comparatively extensive scale last Spring. Six Chinese divers were constantly at work, weather permitting, and heavy charges of dynamite were used. Stormy weather naturally caused delay from time to time but steady progress was made and the work has at length been brought to a successful termination by the entire removal of the above-mud portion of the wreck.

The Taku Bar, as is well known, is a very exposed situation, and therefore very unfavorable for salvage operations and many difficulties arose, which occasioned delay and added greatly to the expense of the operations. A notice to Mariners issued by the Customs informed the shipping community that the wreck has been demolished to mud level, but masters of steamers are at the same time cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity for some time to come.

The U. S. S. Samar left port yesterday.

The watermark at Hankow on the 24th instant was 32'6", at Kinkiang on the following day 29'11" and at Wuhu on the 26th instant 19'4".

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st. The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd. That it not only always stomach, pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd. It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
H. J. TART, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I have most heartily commended its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Three Castles"

Cigarettes

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

Each 10's and 20's packet contains a coupon; each 50's packet, 2 coupons. 100 of these coupons can be exchanged for a beautiful photogravure reproduction of a famous painting.



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\$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

\$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire

\$4.00 Per Hour

Minimum Charge \$1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

News and Views in the World of Books

GELETT BURGESS DEPARTURE

War—The Creator. By Gelett Burgess. New York: B. W. Huebner. 60 cents. Gold.

Mr. Gelett Burgess is a writer whose name is associated in the public mind chiefly with ruthless but amusing satire. It is therefore strange to find him devoting his energies to the telling of a simple and rather sentimental little story. The theme of "War—The Creator" may roughly be stated thus: Six weeks of warfare turn a boy into a man. Mr. Burgess tells the story of certain eventful days in the life of a young soldier, the son of a shoemaker of Toulouse.

Georges, or Coco, as he was called, seemed to Mr. Burgess when he first met him (in July, 1914) to be only a boy, ridiculously young for his soldier's uniform. When war broke out he was sent with his army corps, the Seventeenth, forward in the left wing of the Fourth Army. He went through the retreat from Belgium, and was shot in the foot and invalided home when the allied troops rallied along the Marne. Mr. Burgess visited him in the hospital, and from talks with him, from his notebook and from his letters to his aunt, has pieced together this record of the 26-year-old soldier's experiences and emotions.

Perhaps the most vivid piece of writing in the book is this, in which Georges tells of a bayonet fight:

When he saw the men ahead of him bayoneting the Germans, jabbing like madmen, he, too, gave a jump, and shut his eyes and stabbed at something he had seen in front of him, advancing with a long steel point—something that suddenly stopped singing, and squealed "like a wounded horse," he said.

"I remember only that I pulled out my bayonet and felt a jet of warm blood strike my face," Georges went on when I forced him. "Then, I must have almost fainted, I think; I don't know what happened till I found myself wiping my face, and something was holding me. It was the bayonet of that German's that was caught in the wing of my overcoat, somehow—and he was lying on the ground with the blood still coming out of his stomach. There were lots of our men on the ground, but lots more of Germans. The rest of them were running; they were 300 meters away by this time, and our men were after them, sticking them like pig . . . the sight of it made me sick. . . . When they came back I was standing there, just leaning on my gun, swaying . . . and it was raining. . . . I didn't know it was raining at all till then . . . but the blood was almost entirely washed off my coat. . . . Isn't that enough M'sieur? I can't bear to think about it."

This is a strong piece of writing, and indeed there is much strength and vivacity in this little book. But the changes which war had brought about in the soul and mind of Mr. Burgess's young French friend are not particularly surprising—naturally Georges was more of a man after he had known battle than he was before. The story of Georges's adventures is interesting, but not especially significant; there have been hundreds of narratives as picturesque and as well told in the material sent back from the front by the war correspondents.

ERIN

Singing Fires of Erin. By Eleanor Rogers Cox. Designs by John P. Campbell. New York: John Lane.

Four years ago The Times Book Review commented appreciatively on the appearance of a little volume of verse dealing mainly with Irish legends. The author, Eleanor Rogers Cox, has now issued a larger book, in which her earlier poems are comprised. The additions sustain the excellent impression then made and strengthen what was then said. Miss Cox has feeling, force, and sweetness, and her strong sympathy with her subject gives her powers full play. Deirdre and Cuchulain and Grainne and the rest have often found interpreters, but seldom one more winning. The strength and valor of the Celtic heroes find a singer, but another note is the dominant one, as in "Cuchulain to the Poets":

O Poets, when you sing of me,
And of the deeds that I have done,
And of the battles that I won,
For Ulster fighting mightily;
Praising me with high hearts of fire—
I pray you also in your song
Tell men how once the World's Desire
Was mine to love a whole day long.
The spirit of the beautiful old legends is the spirit of the poet; she has not caught it, but is filled with it.

PETROGRAD

Petrograd. Past and Present. By William Barnes Stevel. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. R. Lippincott Company. \$3. Gold.

A Gossipy, rambling account of life and affairs in Petrograd and other Russian cities, in recent and former years, this entertaining volume gives also much information that will be useful in the endeavor, necessary to make, to forecast what the Russia of after the war will be like. Mr. Stevel, who is the author of "The Russian Army from Within," which had a good many readers in the early days of the war, went to Russia when a lad in his middle teens and lived there for nearly thirty years. During a part of the time he was correspondent for London newspapers, and always he seems to have been deeply interested in Russian history, literature, life, music, and other arts and to have known many people, some of them of consequence, in varied walks of life.

His first-hand, intimate acquaintance with Russian life and people gives a peculiar quality of ingenious truthfulness to his pages, all of which are enlivened with anecdote. This is true even of those in which he tells of the history of Petrograd, which he traces from its foundation, and when he touches frequently upon the general history of the country. In the course of these narratives he has had frequent recourse to those chronicles of scandal of which the Courts of Russia, in former generations, bore such bountiful harvest. But he does not revel in scandalous stories for their own sake, and, indeed, touches upon them only lightly and when they serve his purpose of throwing light upon the past or the present.

Mr. Stevel combines history, description, and anecdote into entertaining narrative all through his book and writes in a lively style, whether he is telling of the famous fortresses of Russia, the Neva and its floods, the history of Petrograd, the modern city and its people, the moujiks and the working classes, the present Czar, palaces and cathedrals, the newspapers, the ballet, the theatre. Of Petrograd he says that it has "a charm of its own very hard to explain or describe, which grows on all who know it almost imperceptibly. The free and easy life and the hospitality of its inhabitants have much to do with this attraction, and the comparative ease with which a fortune can be made is another factor to its credit."

The corruption in Russian official life, of which so much has been written, this author thinks, is partly due to the very low salaries paid to the bureau officials whose duty it is to attend to the endless red tape of Russian business life. He tells illuminating stories of how resourceful foreigners, especially English and American, contrive to elude the red tape, to the immense forwarding of their affairs. He thinks it is a great misfortune that Russia does not have before a better newspaper press, since peasants and working people are now beginning to read the daily papers. "A large section of the Russian press," he says, "seems to think its chief duty is the sowing of hatred between nations, which, though coquetry and peace may flow into their coffers, may eventually lead to trouble." He mentions especially the pernicious teachings, before the present entente between Russia and Britain, of several Petrograd papers by reason of which the English came to be held responsible by millions of people for every ill that befell Russia, whether war, famine, epidemic, or earthquake. The malicious ideas thus beaten into the minds of the people should, he thinks, receive the attention of the Governments concerned. "The masses," he says, "are now becoming educated, very slowly and gradually, and will in the future be a force which no Government will dare to ignore."

MIDDLE ENGLISH

Students of English literature will be greatly interested in "A Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400," prepared by Professor John Edwin Wells of Beloit College. The author deals with all the extant writings in print, from single lines to extensive treatises, composed in English in the period his book covers. Each piece is grouped with others of its kind, and all available information is presented concerning its authorship and manuscript and typographical history. A great many biographical facts of interest are included in the author's notes. (Yale University Press. \$5 Gold.)

MICHAEL CASSIDY

Michael Cassidy, Sergeant. By "Sapper." New York: The George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 Gold.

Michael Cassidy, Sergeant in His Majesty's Corps of Royal Engineers, is somewhat reminiscent of Kipling's Mulvaney, although the resemblance is racial rather than individual. The man who writes these "plain tales" of him and the great war under the pen name of "Sapper" is said to be an English officer of engineers. Whoever he may be, his sketches of scenes and incidents and men under the roaring guns and bursting shells of the French war zone reveal a knowledge, a skill and a talent for other matters than the science of war. They are brilliant pictures of the things that happen at the front, each one painted with free, strong brush strokes, and they are also clever, keenly seeing and profoundly understanding studies of men under the rapidly changing influences and the hotly inspiring breath of war. Many of his sketches have appeared in the English newspapers, where they have attracted much attention, not only for their truthfulness of description, but also for their literary quality.

The Irish Sergeant and his tales fill only about half the book. Cassidy has been wounded at the front, where, he explains, he had stopped a bit of lead with his foot and is in a London hospital. There he is seen by his former officer, "Sapper," in London temporarily on his way to the front from some distant region of the earth whence he had been summoned on the breaking out of the war. "Sapper" visits him many times, and each visit affords material for a chapter, told in Cassidy's own Irish brogue, with an occasional question to keep him going or start him on a new track. The Irishman has seen many and varied things at the front, and when he begins with "I mind me once" an interesting and more or less startling tale is sure to follow, vivid with first-hand knowledge, quaint, even amusing sometimes, with the Irish sense of humor, and weird with the Irish response to awesomeness.

He tells his stories well, with an instinct for keeping the outlines firm even while he is filling them with colorful detail. One of the stories which he tells about Rosie, a small hen at a farmhouse, that laid an egg for the Major's breakfast every morning, and about how an accident to her ended in a charge of the mass cooks, who avenged her death by capturing some Germans, fairly bubbles with mirth. In one chapter Cassidy talks about "The Christmas Truce." He has many anecdotes of happenings in the trenches, and of trench warfare and of mining and sapping he remarks: "It's unpleasant, that it is, and no gentleman's way of fighting." Half the tales are told without the intervention of Sergeant Cassidy, who, still in the hospital, wishes his officer "Good luck" when "Sapper" leaves him to go with him to go with Kitchen's Army to the front. In several of these sketches one person is followed through his various experiences preparing for and engaging in the war, and the effect upon him is shown. The longest and best of these is that which recounts with considerable detail the experiences of Lieutenant Almsworth, whose income from the business of a rich father had enabled him all his life to do nothing and be greatly bored in the process. The story concerns itself, after sketching in the background of his life and character, with what happened to him and what he did during two very full and terrible weeks, and then, says the author, "stopping one in the shoulder, he went back to England first—a man, where before he had been an ass."

THE PSYCHIC WORLD

Peeps into the Psychic World. By M. MacDermot Crawford. J. P. Lippincott Company. \$1.25 net. Gold.

From the very earliest time down even to the present day ways influencing or endeavoring to influence one's "luck" have been common among men of all kinds and classes. Charms and omens, dreams and visions—these things were believed to be of power or of significance by people of the ancient world, whose faith, only a trifle diluted, has been handed on to this twentieth century. Miss—or is it Mrs.?—Crawford's new book deals in a somewhat rambling way with tales, old and new, of the power of precious stones to sway the fortunes of their wearers for good or ill, with presentiments, reincarnations, dreams, ghosts, and other kindred subjects. She retells the curious history of the famous mummy-case at the British Museum, which brought trouble, illness, or death to all who had anything to do with it, and adds the rather startling sequel, which will probably be new to the majority of readers and consoling to some through the assurance it gives, that the mischief-working case is at last completely disposed of. Then she writes of certain people who have had glimpses of their own past lives in other ages, thereby learning a good deal about the source of their present likings and antipathies, of the presentiments of coming death which have visited men engaged in the present and in other wars, of communications made by the dead to the living, and of the use of "occult forces" during sleep by those skilled in their control. Of course, the popular legend of "The Bowmen," who, led by St. George in person, saved the English Army at the battle of Mons, could not possibly be omitted from a volume of this kind, and there are successful flower growers who will no doubt be glad to know that their achievements prove them to be favorites of the "little Earth Elementals and Water Elementals."

THE SYMPHONY PLAY

The Symphony Play. By Jennette Lee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 (Gold).

Mrs. Lee's "Symphony Play" bears upon its title page the statement that it is "a play in four acts." And there lies its unique interest. For, judged by our canons and definitions, this is not a play in four acts. It is a collection of four one-act plays, and the author has combined them in the form, and with the purpose, of a symphony.

Out of the urge which lies upon so many Americans to write one-act plays Mrs. Lee has built up her idea of the possibility of a new form of drama—the symphony form. She wanted, she says, to write a one-act play; and she wondered why she, and every one, should be wanting to write one-act plays "when there was hardly a manager in America who would look at one, much less put it on the stage." And, thinking this over, the idea came to her of a new dramatic form. The conventional Shakespearean drama is, she says, like the Bach fugue, "for counterpoint one has only to read counter-part." We consider that "the" dramatic form, just as the people of of Bach's time considered the fugue "the" musical form. Yet out of the dance music and folksongs arose the crude beginning of the symphony, the development of which Mrs. Lee traces briefly and interestingly in her foreword. Could it not be, she asks, that we are beginning to develop a new drama form? For the content of our drama is, undoubtedly, she points out, changing:

"We are groping for the new play that shall express our time—our nervous, quick, psychic, dramatic, deep-whirling soul—the play that like music shall express more than color or form or words, by means that cannot be analyzed as color and form are analyzed. And the new play, if one may venture a guess, will not be, like the Greek play, the embodiment of life—but almost, as in Macbeth, a dis-embodiment—thin as a veil between

two words, revealing and hiding and holding the meaning and significance of what passes on the stage."

Not a development of plot, a linking together of kindred incidents, but a joining of kindred ideas—almost a development of soul—this is to be the symphony play.

And this is Mrs. Lee's symphony play. It has unmistakable coherence. Its four brief movements not only belong together in idea, but move step by step to one cannot call it a climax, but at least it is a fitting "last movement." And it is "not, like the Greek play, the embodiment of life." It is so essentially "symbolic" that, for all its very real loveliness, we fear that the reader may sometimes be moved to impatience by wondering just what the author does mean.

The first movement, the prelude, is about a little boy and an old woman whom he talked with in the woods; and it is very much the loveliest of the four. It is met for high praise in Mrs. Lee's work that for the most part she has put her symbolism in the hands, so to speak, of characters that are "real." Billy Boy is a real little boy; Theodore Leavitt is a real—and pardonably perplexed—modern husband; Haddie is an interesting idealist. The second movement is called "The

Mother," and it, too, is beautiful, though, save in one conversation between the mother and her little son, it lacks the "first act's" peculiar charm. The "andante" is a labor play—a glimpse of men's souls in a strike. The final movements is about the beauty and the strangeness of growing old. And in the four the author has given interesting expression to an interesting idea.

LAWN TENNIS

J. Parnly Paret, in his illustrated book entitled "Lawn Tennis Lessons for Beginners," presents an admirable course of instruction, carefully prepared and lucidly stated. The author shows what one must do to become a good tennis player, and, of course, includes in his lessons an abundance of warnings against faults into which untaught players are likely to fall. (Macmillan Company. \$1.25 Gold.)

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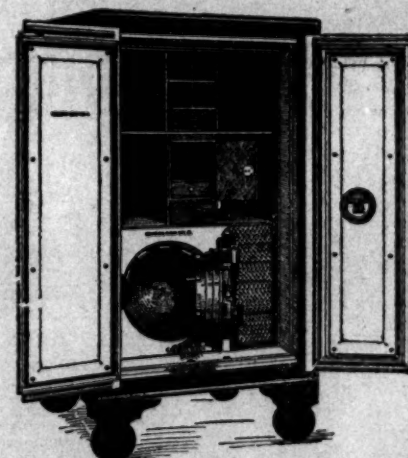
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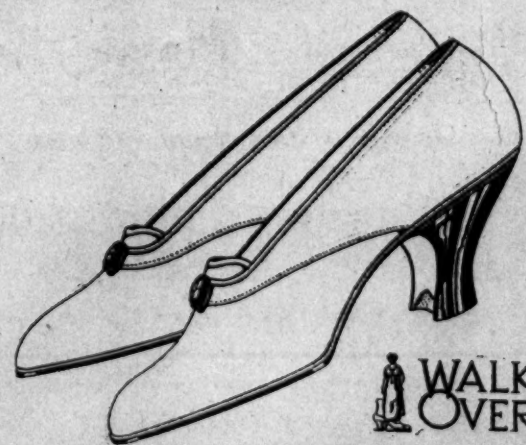
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CREWE-READ SHANGHAI'S LAWN BOWLS CHAMPION

He Defeats Stormes By Strong
Finish After Being Left
Far Behind

Mr. O. Crewe-Read of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club met Mr. G. B. Stormes of the Junior Golf Club in the final of the Shanghai Championship on the S.R.C. green yesterday and won somewhat easily by 8 points. The final score was 25-17. There was a fairly large crowd of spectators who watched the game with great interest.

Stormes by good bowling led for three quarters of the game, in fact the score board at one time showed 17-10 in favor of Stormes. Crewe-Read annexed 7 points in the next three ends and made the score all square.

A close and fighting finish was then anticipated but Crewe-Read bowled at the top of his form scored a single, a four and several other counters, and thus became the Champion for 1916.

Crewe-Read bowled extremely well and scored his last 15 points consecutively whilst Stormes got shut in on his score of 17 and thereafter could not do anything right. Stormes bowled well but Crewe-Read bowled a shade better and pipped him at each of the latter ends of the game.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh in presenting the trophy and special cup to the winner remarked that the Committee of the S.L.B. Association were deserving of a vote of thanks for the able manner in which the competitions had been arranged and a special vote of thanks was passed to the hardworking and energetic Hon. Sec., Mr. Hammond. He further remarked that a good exhibition of bowling had been put up for the Championship and that Crewe-Read was a worthy successor to the list of former Champions. Mr. Crewe-Read suitably replied and called for three cheers for the runner-up Mr. Stormes, which were heartily voiced by all present.

Lawn Tennis

The "At Home" which was to have been given by the Public School Old Boys' Club last Sunday on their grounds in the Race Course and which was postponed on account of rain will be held next Sunday afternoon. The Shanghai Cricket Club have very kindly allowed the use of their tent on the school ground where tea will be served during the afternoon.

Those members who wish to enter for the Knock Out Competition should send in their names together with a list of any visitors they will be taking so that the committee may be prepared to entertain them all.

After the tennis, the prizes for the various club handicaps and championships that have been won during the year will be presented.

The festivities will commence about 2.30 p.m. and from the program the Committee have mapped out, everyone is sure to have a good time.

Obituary

Earl of Essex

Reuter's Service

London, September 25.—The death is announced of the Earl of Essex.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Chinese Christians Are Opposing Confucianism As National Religion

Yuan Shih-k'ai by proclamation caused Confucianism to be fixed upon as the national religion of China. Chinese Christians numbering over 2,800,000 have now addressed a petition requesting the government to abolish this regulation. The petition reminds the government that the present form of government gives the people liberty in the choice of religion, and adds that if Confucianism is to be continued as the national religion, it will result in unequal treatment of the different religions.

These Christians assure the government that at any rate they never will recognise Confucianism as the national religion. The Shanghai Chinese Christians are especially determined to settle this problem. Enthusiastic meetings have been held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Great Dye Works Is Planned By Entente

French, British and Italian Concerns to Co-operate Under
Partial State Control

Paris, September 20.—The first steps have been taken toward the formation of a French national dye company, which will work under partial state control and co-operate with similar British and Italian concerns.

A protective tariff will probably be enforced to enable the new company to compete successfully with its German rivals.

OPPOSE TAI KAN

Chengtu Pledged to Use Force
Against New Governor

Reuter's Service to The China Press

Chengtu, September 27.—A mass meeting was held yesterday to protest against Tai Kan coming to take up the post of Civil Governor. The meeting resolved to oppose his coming and to use force if necessary.

It is reported that a band of robbers attacked Kwanhsien. They were repulsed, with a loss of eight men killed, besides wounded.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

The following changes in the Municipal staff are noted in this week's issue of the Municipal Gazette: Police Force.—The following promotions are authorized:—To be 1st Class Sergeant from September 1:—

G. McKay.
To be 1st Class Constables:—
R. Shellswell from June 23.
F. A. Treacher from September 25.
2nd Class Constable C. Scholler is promoted to be 1st Class Constable with effect from September 20.
Educational Department.—Miss F. M. Alliston is appointed non-resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls with effect from September 6.

Mr. O. F. Barcus is appointed Assistant Master in the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese with effect from September 4, on six months probation.

Tax Office.—The appointment of Messrs. W. Cobb and D. Sullivan as Tax Collectors is confirmed from October 1.

WILSON AT BEDSIDE OF HIS DYING SISTER

New London, September 12.—President Wilson arrived here today, having travelled all night in order to reach the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Annie Howe, who is dying of peritonitis.

Portuguese Linked Up With British in Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, September 26.—An official communique issued in Lourenco Marques announces that the Portuguese forces in German East Africa have established communication with the British at Mikindani.

CONFLICTS AT WEICHO

Reuter's Service to The China Press

Canton, September 27.—The Cantonese are expecting Lu Yung-ting to arrive at any moment, while General Lung Chi-kwang still remains in Canton. Some of the districts around Weichow are having conflicts between the regulars and revolutionaries, some of the latter being dissatisfied with the present settlement. The Canton branch of the Bank of China expects to open on the 1st of next month.

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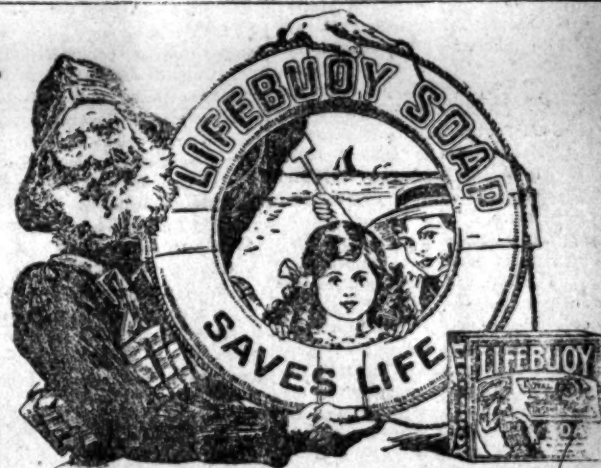
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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. The typhoon of the China Sea continues advancing towards the south of the Gulf of Tonkin. Signs of a new depression on the Pacific, south-east of Naha.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

Greece and Bulgaria Next

RUMANIA has made her choice after long delay, but it is evident that the eyes of the world will now be focused on Greece—and Bulgaria, strange as it seems to speak of Bulgaria as a doubtful quantity when she has been engaged in war for a year. Out of the steam of rumors and tales for the marines about Bulgaria there arises one fact—that she has already been approached for the purpose of detaching her from her alliance with Germany, Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and that she has not met the approach with any such final and conclusive refusal as to prevent further attempts. It is perfectly plain that she is at least considering the idea.

Why she has been allowed to advance so far into Greece is a mystery that may be solved before the war ends. The effect that advance has produced on Greece is already seen, and its effect on Bulgaria can be guessed. It may turn out before long that the Central Empires will find all the Balkan States against them, though at the beginning they had no foes there but Serbia and Montenegro.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, that extraordinary man whose sources of information seem endless, and who is in more confidence and secrets than Do Blowitz ever was, reports the methods by which Bulgaria is to save her reputation in case she makes the shift she is considering—a grasping of the Government by the Russophile party, which will depose Ferdinand, proclaim Prince Boris King, and make overtures to the Allies. Of course, he intends us to understand that Ferdinand would be a consenting party. Such a performance, sensational as it would be in another country, is in accordance with Bulgarian tradition and political methods; the "abdication" of Prince Alexander in 1886 is a case in point.

But more interesting than Dr. Dillon's forecast of the method is the hint he gives of the conditions under which the thing will be done, if done at all. He says that the coup d'état will be made "as soon as the catastrophe is seen to be inevitable, but not before." He speaks only of "the Bulgarian plan of action" without admitting any approaches to Bulgaria by the Allies; but it does not require much imagination to see that the Allies, at the same time that they have been completing their arrangements with Rumania, have held before Bulgaria the certainty of that "catastrophe," and that she has asked to see the proof that it is "inevitable." That proof cannot be long in coming. Bulgaria's position is desperate. She cannot get much support from her present allies; Joffre, Haig, Cadorna, and Brusseloff are attending to that. She is left virtually alone to confront six nations, whose armies are on two sides of her; and on her rests not only her own defense, but a large share of the task of holding Serbia as well. It is an impossible job.

Bulgaria had no quarrel with the Allies, one of whom, Russia, was her old friend and liberator; she went into the war for the same reason that Rumania did, "to realize her national aspirations." If the Allies have told her that she can realize none of them by sticking to her present unnatural alliance, but can realize at least some of them by returning to her old friendship with Russia, it must be hard for Bulgaria to see why she should die at her post for the aggrandizement of Serbia and Rumania.

As for Greece, the hour is striking for her, too. "The nippers are gripping," as Lloyd George said, "and before long we shall hear the crack." The war she sought to avoid is now being fought on her soil, but in such a way that she not only can get from it no honor, but is sure to draw from it disaster and disgrace, unless she takes wisdom from the example of Colonel Christodoulos, the man who fought.

The Hsuehchow Plot

The Peking Gazette of Sept. 25 throws this further light on the Hsuehchow Conference:

WE are able to make the following statement respecting the so-called Hsuehchow Conference summoned by General Chang Hsun, Tuchun

of Anhui. There is little doubt now that the Conference is the result of a deliberate attempt, engineered from the Capital, to create misunderstanding between Parliament and the Military authorities generally known as the Pelyang party. Chang Hsun states that he has been called upon by the military authorities of many provinces to summon a Conference, as they have been informed that Parliament has been unnecessarily interfering with the Central Government and that the Kuomintang has been endeavoring to supersede the Pelyang party. When told that there was no truth in this, Chang Hsun showed surprise.

When asked if it was true that he intended to overthrow the present Parliament and, if necessary, reinstate Hsuan Tun—the Manchu Boy-Emperor—on the throne, Chang Hsun gave a definite denial. He said the idea had never entered his head. All he was fighting against was the alleged attempt of the Kuomintang men to "destroy the country."

With the exception of a few provinces, practically all the military authorities of the provinces are represented at the Conference. Some delegates are there to watch the attitude of other provinces, some to show their friendliness to Chang Hsun, only a few being in earnest. There is no doubt, however, that General Ni Shih-chung, the Civil Governor of Anhui, is the moving spirit of the whole movement. He prepared seven resolutions for the approval of the Conference, which was to take place on Saturday.

These resolutions are without a single exception personal in character. They demand the dismissal of certain persons and exclusion of others from the Government or provincial posts. The resolutions submitted by General Chang Hsun are of a much more serious nature. These the following five may be mentioned: 1. The provinces will work unitedly to support and protect the Central Government; 2. The members of the Conference shall supervise the conduct of Parliament; 3. To prevent Parliament interfering with the Central Government; 4. To demand the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice; and 5. To prevent Mr. Tong Shao-yi assuming office or entering the Government.

Two important facts have been clearly brought out by the enquiries made by certain responsible persons. First, a "certain person" in Peking is undoubtedly responsible for the existing misunderstanding between Parliament and the provincial military authorities. It was he who inspired the provinces to call on General Chang Hsun to summon the Conference. Secondly, it is not yet too late to remedy the situation if General Tuan Chih-jui, who is respected by all military authorities, will take action at once to set things right by removing the "principal" cause of misunderstanding—i.e. the "certain person"—and assuring the provinces in a formal statement that there is no truth whatever in the report that Parliament has been interfering with the Administration or that the Min Tang has been trying to oust the Pelyang party. Only by taking this prompt action will he be able to avert the serious situation that may follow the Hsuehchow Conference. We should also advise the Min Tang to observe a very correct attitude and do nothing to further strain the tension.

Charity

By Walt Mason

A man came feebly to my door; he'd walked a hundred miles or more, since last he had a meal; he said: "The road is harsh and long, and words, however fierce and strong, can't tell how tough I feel. I beg you for a half a plunk, that I may get myself a bunk, and something I can eat; for I am old and fear I'd die if I again must hungry lie in alley or in street." "In sooth," I said, "I'm glad to aid the man whose fortunes are decayed, his prayer I do not spurn; but it would pauperize you, friend, if haply I should give or lend some coin you do not earn. I'll give you fifty cents," I said, "if you will paint yon cattledash, and prune those basswood trees, and make the sidewalk good and straight, and nail some hingles on the gate, and herd the bumblebees. And you might paint the window screens, and hoe that patch of Lima beans, and see what ails the pump, and skim the milk in yonder pans, and gather up the old tin cans, and take them to the dump." That pilgrim, ancient and forlorn, regarded me with blighting scorn, and shuffled out of reach; it merely shows that homeless men don't really want to earn the yen they soulfully beseech.

How President Wilson Averted The National Railway Strike

On the afternoon of August 29, President Wilson, faced by the threat of a national railway strike appeared in person before a joint session of Congress and made an appeal for the enactment of certain legislation which he recommended in order to avert what would have been nothing short of a national disaster. His recommendations were accepted and the strike was averted. Here follows his speech:

Gentlemen of the Congress—I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employees of the railroads engaged in freight train service that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counter demand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day. The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties.

The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits. The men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again into question. The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent; it has since been set for September 4 next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

Menace of Starvation

The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be paralyzed, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of starvation, and a tragical national calamity brought on to be added to the other distresses of the time because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.

Just as soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railroads and the brotherhoods, and myself to offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation—in the interest of justice, indeed, and as a friend of both parties, but not as Judge; only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women, and children who pay the price, the incalculable price, of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy between them merely as employers and employees, rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States looking before and after and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

All Argument for Eight-hour Day It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment. I therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway management and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing

ten-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men.

These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the Supreme Court of the United States when appealed to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation. The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinions, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or, if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions.

Promised Just Compensation

I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the Administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them. The public and the representatives of the public, I felt justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event. They fear the hostile influence of ship-pers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay); they apparently feel no confidence that the Interstate Commerce Commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They do not care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country. While my conferences with them were in progress, and when to all outward appearance those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for September 4.

Arbitration Plea Futile

The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile, and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country and consequences in some respects worse than those of war, and that in the midst of peace.

I yield to no man in firm adherence, alike of conviction and of purpose, to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes; but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country had been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire). A situation had to be met, whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public

sentiment were most likely to approve, and immediately lay the foundations for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved. The event has confirmed that judgment. Looking to Future Peace

I was seeking to compose the present; in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly co-operation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present, to make certain of its observance in the future.

But I could only propose, I could not govern the will of others, who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to admit the circumstances to be what they have turned out to be.

Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore I turn to you, deeming it clearly my duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose, I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

Mr. Wilson's Proposals

First—Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second—The establishment of the eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of small bodies of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads, its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

Fourth—Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day, and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth—An amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present, by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Sixth—The lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Army Must Not Be Hampered

This last suggestion I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is stationed upon the Mexican border to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency. It should be necessary for purposes of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country, for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available, and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity, but in all such cases it should be clear and ample.

There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie, not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.

These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them.

Building Up The Aviation Service

What Has Been Accomplished and What May Be Expected From the \$13,000,000 Appropriation

By Frank C. Page

A report from General Pershing a few days ago casually mentioned that when he reviewed the troops of the punitive expedition three aeroplanes also passed in review. This is the first time that such an event has taken place in the United States Army, and it suggests what great strides have been taken with the aero service of the army since five months ago, when the air service of the United States was so lamentably inadequate.

The United States Army has one aeroplane squadron with General Pershing's column in Mexico as completely if not more completely equipped than any squadron of any other country in the world. Because the aero equipment of the army on the border consisted in June last of eight machines, utterly inadequate for the purposes of the expeditionary force, the American public has been the impression that nothing has been done to improve the situation. This is not the case, and it is well that the public should know just what has been done and is being done toward making this most important branch of the army not only more efficient but the equal in equipment and personnel, if not in size, of that of any European country.

Today in Mexico, instead of eight low-powered machines which in the rarefied atmosphere of the deserts of Mexico were barely able to leave the ground, the punitive expedition has twelve of the best aeroplanes

made in the country. These machines with engines of from 160 to 200 horse power, capable of carrying two men and 150 pounds of extra weight, are equipped with one Lewis machine gun, the latest word in an aerial weapon, bombs, special cameras, and compasses, the latest and best small arms, and are capable of carrying enough fuel for six hours' continuous flight at a speed of from 45 to 95 miles an hour. During the last month this air squadron totaled more than 350 hours in the air, or about one hour a day per machine, which is extraordinary under the conditions in Mexico, which for flying are immensely more difficult than on the French front.

Moreover, the other equipment of this air squadron is more complete than most of those fighting in Europe. The army regulations for a complete air squadron call for innumerable things—motor trucks especially built to carry the planes, special repair trucks, a machine-shop truck, so many spare parts, and innumerable other accessories. This squadron meets all the requirements that the specifications call for and, moreover, it has the very latest, most modern and effective equipment the United States Government can buy, get made, or make. For down at the front they have a factory which is working to remedy any detail that is not absolutely satisfactory.

Today United States Army officers, not those connected with the aero service but cavalry officers, for the first time enthusiastically admit that one aeroplane such as we now have is worth a whole squadron of cavalry for scouting and reconnaissance purposes.

How has this been done? It has been done because the War Department has without fear or favor put the best men in the United States in charge of the service, irrespective

(Continued on Page 7)

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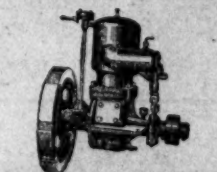
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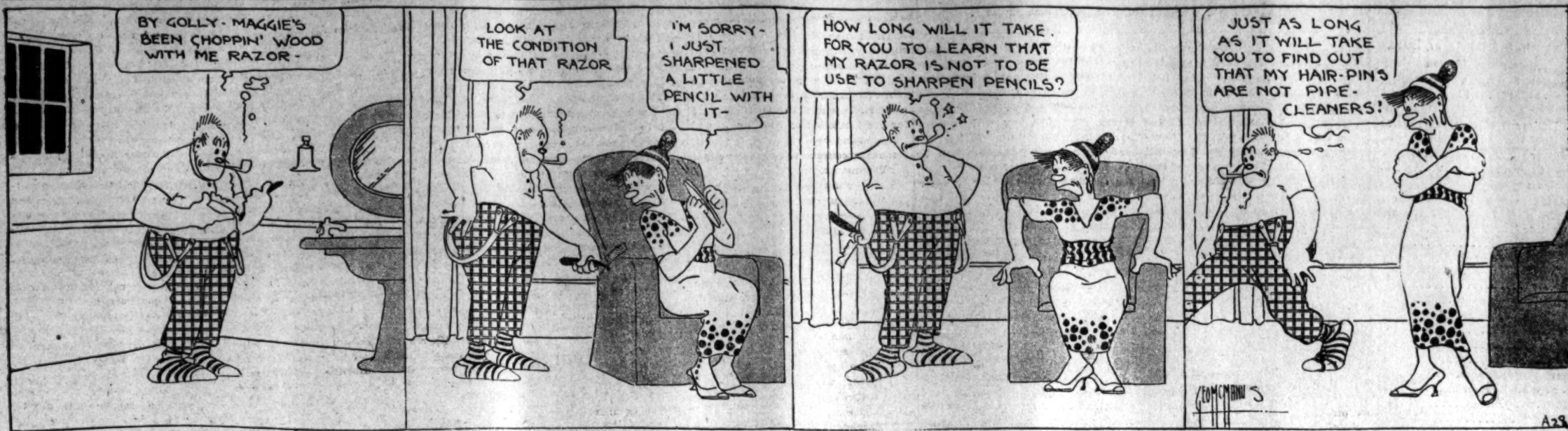
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure HourDo You Say 'Agreeable' Or
'Agreeably' to Your Request?

The editor of The New York Journal recently received the following letter:

Dear Sir—Is it improper to use the word "agreeable" in the following sentence, beginning a business letter: "Agreeable to your request, I beg to enclose herewith," etc.?

While I know that the majority of business houses use the word "agreeable" in such form as quoted above, yet recently I came across the following phrase, which is copied from "Putnam's Correspondence Handbook":

Agreeable, Agreeably: "The adverb 'agreeably' is the proper

word to use in such construction as 'Agreeably to your request, we send you four machines,' and 'Agreeably to the order of the day, the House took up the report of the committee.'"

Since I have come in contact with considerable difference of opinion, manifested both on the part of school teachers and business men, I am very anxious to know whether there is a definite rule authorizing the use of the words in question.

I would take it as a very great favor if you will consider this matter to the extent of expressing an opinion, either in the

columns of your paper or a reply.

The editor replied:

First, we are in favor of abolishing both words, "agreeable" and "agreeably." They are atrocious. They lack enthusiasm. Anybody who says that a thing is "agreeable" does not say anything.

As to whether you should say "agreeable" or "agreeably" to your request, either might be correct, each is weak.

"Agreeable to your request I beg to enclose," etc., might be interpreted "Your request finds me agreeable and I beg," etc.

Or it might mean "I send agreeably to your request."

It is difficult to understand why any human being, and especially a sensible business man, should write in that fashion at all.

Why not say "As you request, I enclose herewith," etc.?

Why waste time and ink saying: "I beg to enclose."

It does not mean anything.

Why not use plain English language, even in business letters?

For instance, "Yours received and contents noted" is silly and wasteful. If it hadn't been received and the contents noted the answer couldn't be written.

A man writes you and tells you what he wants. Write him and tell him what you have done about it. Take it for granted that he is almost human and knows that if you ANSWER his letter you GOT his letter.

If we must answer definitely the question of Mr. Glendon, we are bound to say that we think the form "Agreeable to your request" comes a little nearer to the English language than "agreeably to your request."

The man who writes means that HE is "agreeable," not that he SENDS it "agreeably." He is the agreeable article. And as "agreeable" refers to him, it is an adjective, and not an adverb.

We publish this letter, first, to oblige the Writer of it and, secondly to ask business men to write the English language and drop the

atrocious forms generally in use. If you write a man a real letter, talking plain English, saving his time and yours, he is apt to say to himself, "Here is an intelligent human being; I wonder how he happened to sprout up. I'll do business with him."

Building Up The
Aviation Service

(Continued from Page 5)

of whether they are civilians or West Pointers, and has told them to get the best. Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier was recalled from his position of Military Attaché in London, where he had had the opportunity to study and to see the development of the English and French aircraft, the difficulties they experienced, and the successes they attained. Combined with this fact, he knows aeroplanes and air service as well as any man, for he drew up the specifications for the first aeroplane ever owned by any Government, and since that time has kept in closest touch with the advancement of this branch of the service. Also, he is an organizer of the first grade, having during his service established the Signal Corps school at Fort Leavenworth and been in charge of many of the projects which the Government delegates to the United States Army.

With Colonel Squier is Major William Mitchell, who ranks as an organizer among the very highest in the country. Major Mitchell served in Cuba as Chief Signal Officer on the staff of General Lee in the Spanish war, and on the staff of General MacArthur in the Philippines rebellion. He has visited and studied the armies of Europe, Japan, and China. He took charge of and completed the difficult task of running the Government telegraph lines in Alaska. With Colonel Squier he organized the first Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, where he was for a time instructor in the infantry and the cavalry school, the Signal School,

and Staff College. He is a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line and the United States Army Staff College. For the last three years he has handled, as a member of the General Staff in Washington, all the information from Europe regarding aviation.

Along with Colonel Squier and Major Mitchell is Captain V. E. Clark, a graduate of the Naval Academy, later transferred to the Coast Artillery. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in aerodynamics, has been an instructor in the Signal Corps aviation school, and is one of the leading designers of aircraft in the country. Captain T. D. Milling, one of the pioneer fliers of the country, who holds many records and has been identified with flying since the first aeroplanes, is another of the men in charge of this work. He is an authority on types of machines, controls, and the military uses to which planes can be put. Another is Captain Harms, who like Captain Clark, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a fine flier, and especially qualified in aero construction and materials.

Besides the most expert military men in the United States, the Aviation Division of the Army has called to help it the best brains and knowledge from the civil population. S. G. Averill, a leading consulting motor engineer recently successful in getting eighty-six miles to a gallon of gasoline out of an automobile engine, and whose report on the buses of London is well known, is working with these men, as is also H. I. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company. Howard Coffin of the Naval Consulting Board, is collaborating with them, and his work is entirely at their disposal. Henry Souther, the pioneer motor engineer

of this country, who has followed the development of the motor since the beginning, is also working with the army. He has been intrusted with the work of securing the personnel, and also has direct charge of all the inspection. Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, one of the greatest authorities on aerodynamics in the country, is working with the Navy Department Division of Aeronautics, and is consulted on every move by the army.

In a word, the United States Army is the only agency in this country which has access to and information regarding the great strides in aerodynamics made by the European countries, and it knows just what has been accomplished. Among them are the greatest fliers and engineers in the country. But not being satisfied with that, it has gone, and will continue to go, to the greatest civilian authorities and manufacturers and procure their help and advice. No-one who knows the subject or anything about the subject is left out. No possible lead

or experiment is overlooked by these men, who are united in their endeavor to apply the thirteen odd million dollars that Congress has given them toward making the most perfect and complete air service in the world.

The people of the United States may rest content in the assurance that unless insidious influence be brought to bear to oust these men, the \$13,000,000 which the United States Government has given them will be disposed of efficiently and honestly—and that in neither personnel appointments, nor appropriations will there be the slightest tinge of political pull or graft, for the men in charge are men of the highest honor, integrity, and ability.

Spoiled His Luck

Boosey Bill—Once I was in a fair way of makin' a fortune. But a labor-saving device ruined me.

The other Boosey (laugh)—Speak on, Macduff.

Boosey Bill—I was getting on nicely as a barman in a pub, when the boss bought a cash register.—Idios.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 27, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74 1/2 = Tls. 1.34 @ 72 = \$1.56

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.775

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash 1925

Sovereigns:

Buying rate, @ 3-1/4 = Tls. 6.44

Exch. @ 72 = Mex 3.94

Peking Bar —

Native Interest —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 32 1/2 d.

Bank rate of discount 6%

Market rate of discount:—

\$ m-s. %

4 m-s. %

6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. —

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.55

Ex. N. Y. on London \$ 47 1/2

Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-1/4

London Demand 3-1/4

India T.T. 230 1/2

Paris T.T. 433

Paris Demand 433 1/2

New York T.T. 73 1/2

New York Demand 74

Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2

Japan T.T. 68 1/2

Batavia T.T. 178 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2

London 4 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-2 1/2

London 6 m-s. Docy. 3-2 1/2

Paris 4 m-s. 445

New York 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

1-Hk. Tls. 5.55

Hk. Tls. 1-Franc 4.2

1-Mark 1.35

Gold's 1-Hk. Tls. 1.35

Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.57

" 1-Rupess 2.85

" 1-Rupess 2.40

" 1-Mex \$ 1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

H. and S. Banks \$740.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 92.50

Shanghai Docks Tls. 84.00

Chemicals Tls. 2.10

Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.25

Kota Bahroes Tls. 13.00

Kroewoeks Tls. 20.00

Semambus Tls. 1.92 1/2

Shanghai Kiehangs Tls. 1.25

Sua Mangs Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 27, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15 cash

Kotas Tls. 13.15 cash

Zhangbes Tls. 7.75 cash

Docks Tls. 82.00 cash

Dominions Tls. 16.35 October

Dominions Tls. 15.75 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.40 October

Consolidated Tls. 4.80 cash

Zhangbes Tls. 7.75 cash

Docks Tls. 82.50 cash

Kotas Tls. 13.15 cash

Direct

Kotas Tls. 13.65 October

Kotas Tls. 13.35 cash

Langkats Tls. 25.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:—

Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.

January to March 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Steadier after Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, September 25:—

Spot: 2s. 4 1/2 d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 5d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoke Sheet 2s. 3 1/2 d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4d.

Market steady, tendency firm.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

105 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, at the offices of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., 13 Nanking Road, at which it was resolved to reconstruct the Company. A confirmatory meeting will be held on October 18.

The meeting was presided by Mr. J. D. Clark, and there were also present Messrs. J. W. Gande and J. Joseph, directors, Mr. W. J. Gande, secretary, and shareholders, representing in all 23,576 votes.

The Chairman addressed the meeting and said: "Gentlemen:—A quorum being present, I will now ask the Secretary to read the notice calling this meeting."

This being done the Chairman said: "We will proceed with the business of this extraordinary general meeting of the company. This meeting has been called for the purpose of this company going into voluntary liquidation as we have not sufficient working capital to carry on. I may here mention that we are not in debt nor have we any overdraft with our bankers and the amount we have in hand together with the rubber stock to be sold should meet all requirements, such as monies due and liquidation expenses. I am sorry I am unable to place before you the accounts to the 30th June last, this is owing to the fact that they have not come forward from our auditors in Rangoon. The late manager has been arrested for misappropriation of the company's money and proceedings are now going on in Burma against him to see whether we can attach some of his property in order to get some of our money back."

You will understand that our scheme of reconstruction is in the interests of all concerned and by reducing the capital of the company we shall be on a much sounder basis than we are now. Mr. R. N. Truman has telegraphed us from Rangoon after visiting the estate saying "Can recommend you to reconstruct according to your proposal, provided always that working capital guaranteed" and upon his advice your directors have thought it necessary to bring before you this reconstruction scheme which I trust you will approve and at the same time take up the number of shares you are entitled to in the new company. We have only just received Mr. Truman's report which may be seen by any shareholder. It is not at all unfavorable.

It is proposed to make the capital of the new company Tls. 200,000 of which Tls. 65,000 will be absorbed by the issue of 65,000 shares of Tls. 1.00 each to every registered shareholder on the register on September 27th. Of the balance of Tls. 135,000 it is the intention of your directors to only issue at present Tls. 32,500, and every shareholder is entitled to

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital. . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,969,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

Tls. 31,700,000.00

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

take up one new share for every two share held by him or her. The unissued shares will then only be disposed of in case of necessity. In order to carry out this proposal an agreement, which you will find referred to in Resolution 3, has already been drafted and you will be asked to pass the necessary resolution enabling the liquidator to enter into an agreement with the new company when it is registered, in the terms of the draft.

You are aware our output at the present time is very small indeed but our present manager informs us in his report dated July 22 that he expects the output for this year to be 48,000 lbs. Our new manager recommends the re-construction of the company and writes: "I appreciate the fact that the company is now in a critical condition and I shall do my utmost to make it a success. I strongly recommend that the Company be re-constructed, for the following reasons, viz:—

"(1) Land tenure regulations are much more favorable in Burma than they are in Malaya and other places.

"(2) The situation of the Estate is very good—and transport is cheap.

"(3) There are approximately 500 acres of rubber and the whole area should be in bearing in the next two years.

"(4) The 900 acres can be planted and brought into bearing for \$15 per acre. In Malaya an acre in bearing would cost \$40 at least and this does not include clean stumping, a very expensive job there.

"(5) It is easier to get labor here than in the Straits, at least I find it so. I was told when I first came here that I would have some difficulty in getting coolies, especially as our estate has such a bad name—through Xavier of course."

On March 23, 1916 our late manager wrote your Directors as follows:—"I beg to enclose herewith the information required vide your letter dated January 5, 1916.

(1) Planted area 1,374.30 acres.

(2) Number of trees planted.

1 Year 41,880

2 Year 11,440

3 Year 16,300

4 Year 14,200

5 Year 7,800

6 Year and over 10,627

Total 101,747 trees

From reports we have received from outside people we are informed that the majority of the one year, two years, three year old trees have been destroyed by the numerous fires on the estate.

Your directors have every reason to believe that our new manager is the right man in the right place and we have to thank Messrs. Stuart, Smith and Allan, C. A. who have, since they held our Power of Attorney, thoroughly looked after the interests of the shareholders. They were the means of bringing our late manager (Mr. Xavier) to book and causing his arrest, besides getting an order from the Criminal Investigation Department to go into all matters of accounts and other things; a full list is in the hands of the secretaries but I will refrain from reading these until we get a conviction of his guilt. We now learn from the investigation that the greater part of the estate has never been properly weeded for the last 3 years although we have paid for it with the result that in the dry season hundreds of acres were burned so that it would cover up work which was paid for and never done. It appears the late manager has a coconut and sugar plantation and the men we paid for were working on his plantations at the expense and detriment of this company. I may here mention that our assistant manager Mr. McCalder was shot dead whilst sitting at his table with his wife and one man has been committed to the Criminal Sessions for the murder.

It was suspected that there was something wrong with the correspondence to and from the manager (Mr. Palmgren), certain letters never being delivered, so Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan, our attorneys, saw the Postmaster General of Burma with the result that the Postmaster on the estate has been transferred and another one appointed.

With the foregoing before you I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability. I will now ask the secretary to read the scheme of reconstruction which has been circulated to all the shareholders on the register.

Mr. W. J. Gande, secretary, then read the scheme of reconstruction, as follows:—

1.—A new company to be incorporated to be named The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, with a capital of Tls. 200,000 divided into 200,000 ordinary shares of one tael each.

2.—The assets and liabilities of the present company to be transferred to the new company.

3.—Every member of the old com-

pany to receive for every share of ten taels of the old company held by him or her one fully paid-up ordinary share of one tael in the reconstructed company, and every such member shall, within a specified time, have the right to take up further shares in the reconstructed company in the proportion of one such further share for every holding by him or her of two shares, upon payment for such further shares at the rate of one tael per share.

4.—It is not intended to issue the remaining 102,500 shares unless the company is in need of further working capital.

5.—The directors of the existing company, with the addition of Mr. R. N. Truman, will be the directors of the new company and Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., of Shanghai will be appointed general managers of the new company.

I will now put the resolutions to the meeting. They are proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Joseph.

(1) That it is desirable to recon-

struct the company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and public accountant, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

(2) That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named The New Amherst Rubber Estate Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association which have already been prepared with the privacy and approval of the directors of this company.

(3) That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the one part, and the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong as incorporated in the China (Com-

panies) Order in Council 1915, to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he may think expedient.

On the conclusion of which the Chairman put forward the following resolutions:

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

(2) That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association which have already been prepared with the privacy and approval of the Directors of this Company.

(3) That the draft agreement sub-

mitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part, and the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong as incorporated in the China (Companies) Order in Council 1915, to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he may think expedient.

Mr. Dastoor, one of the shareholders, asked whether it would be advisable to reconstruct in view of the past experience of the company, to which Mr. J. W. Gande replied on behalf of the chairman that the directors had worked hard and looked thoroughly into the affairs of the estate, and as they now looked promising, fully recommended the step that was being taken, through a motion of hands the resolutions were carried.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 28th

"THE RED CIRCLE"

A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity, featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo, assisted by an excellent cast.

Produced by Balboa Company.

In 14 Episodes of Two Parts each.

TONIGHT 3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled: TONIGHT

"Twenty Years Ago" and "In Strange Attire"

FOUR REELS

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest

"ZIZI"

After the Comedy by Lucien Rosenberg, with the Author in the principal role.

COLONEL HEEZA LIAR

"SOME TOWNS IN TUNIS" "A WAR DOG" "THE CURSE OF A NAME" Very interesting scenes. Comic Cartoon. L'Ko Comedy

Commencing Tomorrow

DOLLY BUNCH

The Daintiest Singer of Popular Songs.

Specially engaged from San Francisco.

SPECIAL PATHE WAR PICTURE

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

The most remarkable war picture ever exhibited in Shanghai. Authorized by the French Ministry of War. Depicting thrilling incidents in first-line trenches, infantry assaults, Germans surrendering ("Kamarades!"), 75 opening curtain-fire, etc., etc.

Friday, 29th Sept.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Benefit Performance

by

THE KAMENSKY COMPANY

In aid of the

ALLIED RED CROSS FUND

Special Vaudeville and Cinema Programme

30% of the proceeds to be given

to the Red Cross Fund.

Prices: \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00

Booking now open at S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

See Tonight, Thursday, Sept. 28th

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

The 13th, 14th and 15th Episodes

OF THE

"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

LAST NIGHT

OF

MISS KITTY RAYNER

AND

MISS MABELLE

In New Songs and Dances

The Performance starts at 9 p.m.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TWO

GRAND CONCERTS

BY

BOGUMIL SYKORA

The Kubelik of the 'Cello

Assisted by

MRS. POWELL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th

AND

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th

Booking open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES.

1104

TOWA CINEMA

THEATRE

PICTURES

for

Thursday.

28th September.

15th and 16th Episodes of

"Million Dollar Mystery."

"The Borrowed Hydroplane"

and

"Drawn into the Quicksand"

"Ham's Harrowing Duel."

Ham & Bud Comedy

and

Keystone Picture

"Curses they remarked," very laughable comedy

THE CHINA PRESS

Is printed on paper bought from

"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd."

No. 6 Kiangse Road

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

31 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar India Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Penang
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colonbo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)
Fookshoo Medan Tavoy (Lower)
Haiphong New York Burma
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Manizte Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANVERS: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Singapore
Canton London Shanghai
Colonbo Lyons Sourabaya
Fookshoo Malacca Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki
Harbin Tientsin
Hollo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin)

Chefoo Nicolayowok Yokohama

Daly (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SARS DEMOSTR BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Incorporated 1880.)

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 30,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai London Port Arthur

Bombay Liao-yang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Daly Mukden Sianfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Hoholulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
Canton London Tientsin
Cebu Manila Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all the parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,605,505)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,225,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tandjong Balei

Scherbon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilat

Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Sourabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. J. BATH, Actg. Mgr.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael

10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on September 26, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-20

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 30-50

Mackerel " 25-30

Pomfret " 25-30

Salmon " none

Sardine " none

Sole " 16-20

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none

Lark " 40-70

Eggs per doz. 15-18

Poultry per lb. 15-18

Geese each 50-80

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " none

Pigeons " 18-20

Quail " 18-20

Snake " 15-20

Turkey " 45-50

Teal " 16-20

Wild Duck " 35-40

Wild Geese " none

Woodcock " none

Wild Pigeon " none

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
7	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	8.00	San Francisco	Rondor	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
10	P.M.	Seattle Wash.	Ido maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
11	1.00	Seattle Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Isen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
13	..	New York via Panama	Takuma maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	P.M.	San Francisco	Venus maru	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
15	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
16	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 23	11.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	9.00	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	David Sassoon
25	..	Kobe	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
26	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	Cie M.M.
27	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P.O.
29	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
31	7.00	London via Cebu etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
1	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 1	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	..	Australian ports via Hongkong	Eastern	Br.	G.L. & Co.
3	11.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P.O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B.S.
5	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Leclat	Fr.	Cie M.M.
6	..	London via Hongkong etc.	Denodocus	Br.	B.S.
7	D.L.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P.O.
8	..	London via Cape	Nevius	Br.	B.S.
9	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P.O.
10	..	Liverpool via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.S.
11	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.S.
12	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.S.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.S.
14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 28	10.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingwang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
29	P.M.	Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanhsa	Br.	B.S.
31	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.S.
1	..	Ningpo	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.
2	..	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	..	Swatow, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	P.M.	Ningpo, Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B.S.
5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Obenau	Jap.	B.S.
6	..	Swatow, Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
7	P.M.	Hongkong	Venus maru	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
8	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S. & Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 28	11.00	Amoy	Chienking	Br.	B.S.
29	..	Swatow, Hongkong	Chienking	Br.	B.S.
30	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
31	..	Chinwangtao direct	Volund	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Br.	B.S.
2	5.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	B.S.
3	..	Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
4	..	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingwang	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
5	..	Swatow and Daini	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M. & Co.
6	..	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
7	..	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kinkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	..	A.M. Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.S.
9	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kwanhsa	Br.	B.S.
10	..	Tientsin direct	Kobe maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangshai	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
31	M.N.	do	Sowu	Jap.	N.Y.K.
1	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Br.	B.S.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.S.
3	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.S.
6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 28th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshai, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 29th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Volund September 28. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangshai September 30. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk from Vladivostok.—Mr. Levitsky, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. Barashoff, Mrs. Neutskoff, Mr. and Mrs. Britin, Mrs. Senichenko and daughter, Mr. Sheringovay, Mr. Perlovich, Mr. Baher. From Karatsu.—Mrs. and Miss Gonzalez.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Bassity and 2 children, Mrs. Waggett, Mrs. Budgen and family, Mr. Stafford Smith.

Per L.C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow.—Mr. W. A. Hawkins, Mr. Bentley, Mr. G. A. Mackay.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mr. C. H. Tricker, and Mr. Schneider.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Mr. A. G. Martyn.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin.—Mr. S. J. Fuller, and Mr. Thompson. From Chefoo.—Misses McIntosh, Morris, and Smith, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Sem and infant, Mrs. Gorton, Mr. Ray, and 2 French Fathers. From Wenhaiwei.—Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Wavell, Mrs. Butler and child, Mrs. Drakeford and 2 children, Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Miss Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wilson and 3 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan.—Mr. W. A. Carlson, Mrs. J. N. Moore, Mr. P. K. Macgart, Mrs. C. M. Macgart, Mrs. E. H. P. Beytagh and 3 children, Mr. R. B. Geichrist, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. J. F. Call, Mrs. Call and infant, Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 children, Mrs. Forms and 4 children, Mr. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Newcomb and 3 daughters, Mr. W. Ehrhardt.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 27	Chefoo	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	WW
Sept 27	Tungchow	Keelung maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.	
Sept 27	Daluy	Bombay maru	3196	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Sept 27	Hongkong	Chikuzen maru	1440	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Sept 27	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Sept 27	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Sept 27	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	1850	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Sept 27	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 27	Chefoo	Anping	1169	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
Sept 27	Hankow	Takeno maru	1208	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 27	Japan	Shidzuka maru	3893	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 27	Hankow etc.	Loongwa	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Poochiang maru	2808	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	Hongkong, Canton	Lochow	1366	Br.	B. & S.
27	Wakamatsu	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.
27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.
27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.B.	Sept. 19	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am.	cr.	9215	30	562	Day
7 p.	Sept. 21	Cruise	Quincy	Am.	g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
* O.B.I.	Sept. 10	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.	620	8	95	Goss
			Wilmington	Am.	g-b.	1397	12	208	Moses

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlows	YWGW
Sept 22	..	Alex. T. Brown	194	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Aug 24	Hankow	Albion	2240	Br.	K.M.A.	YTPD
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bobemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Sept 26	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	1661	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 6	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 24	Antung	Chienking	1394	Br.	B. & S.	10 p
Sept 6	Chefoo	Chienking	1394	Br.	B. & S.	CMEW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Sept 23	Japan	Ecuador	3517	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.	OWSE
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	187	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Sept 23	Japan	Fulmar maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. & Co.	OKPW
Sept 23	Daluy	Genoa maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. & Co.	OKPW
Sept 24	Hankow	Harold Dollar	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	H.Y.P.W.
Sept 25	Tacoma	Hsinchi	2328	Br.	R. Dollar Co.	10 p
Sept 26	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
Sept 26	Poochow	Hsinchi	1368	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
May 23	Hankow	Killing	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 27	Hankow	Killing	304	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYE
Sept 25	Hankow	Kiangshai	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
Sept 26	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Sept 26	Chinwangtao	Kwanhsa	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	SHW
Sept 26	Chefoo	Koonshing	1353	Br.	J. M. & Co.	KMAW
Sept 26	Hankow	Kiangshai	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
Sept 26	Hongkong	Kwanhsa	1336	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Sept 26	Hankow	Melchers	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Sept 26	Hankow	Meim	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	BVI
Sept 26	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 26	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 26	Hankow	Nippon	1719	Br.	K.M.A.	CNWC
Sept 26	Hankow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
July 30	Tungchow	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5448	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Sept 24	Hankow	Shanai	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 26	Hankow	Shantung	1668	Br.	B. & S.	WFW
Sept 26	Japan	St. Helena	784	Am.	Tiltro	8 p
Sept 26	Chefoo	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Sept 26	Hankow	Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	8 p
Sept 26	Hankow	Tsengshai	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	OKPW
Sept 26	Hankow	Tachang maru	1288	Jap.	N.Y.K.	9 p
Sept 26	Japan	Utsunomaru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Sept 26	Chinwangtao	V. Lund	1118	Nor.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 10	San Francisco	Wiber L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingang	1917	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Sept 26	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EMPRESS OF ASIA... 6 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA... 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA... 3 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA... 29 Dec.
MONTEAGLE... 11 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA... 13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN... 18 Nov. MONTEAGLE... 17 Feb.

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN,
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent,
Corner

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction within the godowns of Messrs. H. Diederichsen & Co. at No. 18a Kiangse Road

on
Saturday, the 30th September, 1916
at 3 p.m.

PIECE GOODS

Grey Sheetings, Venetians, Crepe, Repps, Poplins, of Messrs. H. Diederichsen & Co. at No. 18a Kiangse Road

Also

SUNDRY CARGO

Soap, coal, tar, belting, material for electric fans, batteries, telephones, spades, fire extinguishers, etc., etc. All cargo to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 80. 8 Peking Road.
11139

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"
PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%
Date of Redemption 1930 Onward
The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue\$7.50
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at THE

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066 0.29

"Oheil Moisha" Synagogue.
42 WHANGPOO ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Holiday Services will be held on the following days:—

27th Sept. Arab Roshushona—
Evening Prayers at 6.00 p.m.

28th Sept. 1st day Roshushona—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
Evening " " 6.00 p.m.

29th Sept. 2nd day Roshushona—
Morning Prayers at 8.00 a.m.
Evening " " 6.00 p.m.

Visitors are Cordially Invited.
By Order of the Committee.
11119

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. 930

American Canned Goods a
Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO.,
OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
11082

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once got
picked on "Upper
Crust" Rye.
And when taking
him home his pals
heard him sigh:
"I should worry!
Shoot if you must—
For no headaches
follow "Upper Crust."



TRY AN
"UPPER CRUST"
HIGH-BALL
A little ice, a little
sugar, a little "Upper
Crust"—and gingerale.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

The Season's Opportunity!!!

Seasonable Outfitting Goods

at

Pre-War Prices.

HILL'S BAZAAR

Will open for 12 days only

on

Monday, the 2nd October

at

No. 31 Nanking Road

Opposite Weeks and Co.

Next to Brewer and Co.

Object of the Bazaar: To retail
out \$50,000.00 of New Autumn and
Winter Outfitting Goods and
Household Linens at Wholesale
Prices on the principle of:

Small Profits—Quick Turnover.

The goods have just arrived and
include: Pure Irish Linen Sheet-
ing, Linen Bedspreads, Linen
Damask with serviettes to match,
Eiderdown Quilts, Woollen Blan-
kets, Bath and Face Towels,
Curtains, Napery, Harris Tweeds,
Indigo all Wool Serges, Pure Wool
Handwoven Tweeds, Homespuns,
Donegals, Saddle Tweeds, Over-
coatings, Cloakings, Ladies' Dress
Fabrics, Made-up Furs, "Wolsey"
underwear, "Jason" Hose and 1/4
Hose, Coat Sweaters, Sport Coats,
Silk Hose and 1/4 Hose, Dainty
Lingerie

and

12 cases of seasonable goods
for infants and children!

Please don't confuse our Bazaar
with the usual so-called "cheap
sales." Hill's Bazaar makes you a
genuine offer of NEW GOODS AT
OLD PRICES!!!
Bazaar open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER

28th

are the

LAST NIGHT

of

WOLSELEY CHARLES'

Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

at the

Lyceum Theatre

ENTIRE CHANGE

of

PROGRAMME

25th and 27th

Reserve yours Seats now

at

MOUTRIE'S

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices,
as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

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New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Watch For Further Particulars

of the

SPECIAL CABARET CONCERT

at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

on

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th and 30th

RAGTIME! RAGTIME!

HARRY WARREN

Just Arrived from the U. S.

King of Ragtime Players

Hear him play
2 tunes at once.

NEW POINT HOTEL

EVERY NIGHT

from 9.30 to 1 o'clock

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

30th Gymkhana Meeting

10th October, 1916.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday,
3rd October, at the Club
House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.

SPECIAL ENTRY

Entries for the Kiangwan St. Leger
and the Kiangwan Challenge
Plate to be run on 18th and
25th November, 1916, respec-
tively, will be closed on
Saturday, 7th October, at the
Club House.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

11118

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have
reopened their tailoring and millin-
ery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and
other dresses will be received from
Paris.

A call is solicited.

11034 S. E. O. D.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG AMERICAN gentle-
man wishes to take dancing lessons
from lady teacher. Communicate
with Box 395, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11120 0 3

PIANO-LESSONS. Professor
Manikus, 1st prize Conservatorium,
Amsterdam, is willing to take some
more pupils. Moderate terms. Also
open at night-time for concerts,
dancing. 22A North Szechuen
Road, Tel. 4701.

11124 S 28

ENGLISH LESSONS by certi-
ficated professional English lady
teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to
Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

11126 0 1

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse
Road, five rooms from October 1st.
China Realty Co., Ltd.

11029 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, by
neutral, house of 6 to 8 rooms, in
Western district. Please apply to
Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

11130 S 29

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLA-
TIONS from Russian into English,
and vice versa, promptly executed
by an experienced translator.
Moderate charges. Apply to Box
365, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
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English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3483

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room
and bedroom with bathroom
attached. Suitable for small
family. All home comforts.

TO LET, extra large, well-
furnished room, with separate bath-
room, \$22 per month, immediate
occupation. Apply 50 Range Road.
11140 0 1

TO LET, two well-furnished flats,
piano, low rental. Only Britishers
and neutrals. Apply No. 8 Ward
Road.
11138 0 4

FURNISHED ROOM to let,
with or without board. Private
German family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11107 S 30

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let
61 Carter Road, superior furnished
suite of large sitting-room, bedroom
and bathroom attached; also one
smaller room. Excellent table,
garden, tennis, telephone, tram-
station. Terms very moderate.
11097

TO LET, central and near Bund,
two well-furnished, single attic
rooms, excellent board and attend-
ance. Phone and elevator. Terms
\$70 monthly. Apply to Box 392,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11115

TWO ROOMS, with some office
equipment, to let, at Tls. 30 per
month, taxes and water included.
Very central. Apply to Box 400,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11125 S 28

TO LET, from 1st October,
furnished flat or room, with bath-
room attached, with or without
board. Moderate price. Apply 9
Boundary Lane, North Szechuen
Road Extension.
11080

TO LET, very large room, small
room, bathroom and verandah
attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
11066 0 3

TO LET, from October 1st, or
immediately, large bed and bath-
room, nice verandah, pleasant view;
stable. Apply to Box 363, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11051

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED or unfurnished
room wanted, somewhat centrally.
No board. Neutral preferred. No
boarding house. Apply to Box 406,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11142 S 29

A YOUNG Persian gentleman,
desirous of knowledge English
language, seeks large well-furnished
room, with bathroom attached, in
private English family. Bubbling
Well district preferred. Apply to
Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

11125 S 28

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, lightweight motor-
cycle, free engine, in excellent
condition. Price \$/Tls. 200. Apply
to Box 407, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11143 S 30

WANTED, single or twin-cylinder
motor-cycle, with or without side-
car. Please apply to Box 399,
THE CHINA PRESS.

11123

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a
beautiful old specimen lacquer, in
perfect condition. Apply to Box
383, THE CHINA PRESS.

11093 S 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN girl, 15 years old,
speaking and writing English and
French fluently, seeks position.
Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11145 S 30

SITUATION WANTED by a
neutral youth, as a general office
assistant. Can speak Japanese
fluently. Salary moderate. Apply
to Box 410, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11146 S 30

GERMAN GOVERNESS wishes
position with children. M. G. M.,
German Post Office, Shanghai.

11138 S 30

AN English lady desires position,
private secretary, post of trust,
translation of documents. A teacher
of French and English; experienced.
Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11137 S 30

WANTED, by a young German
lady, position as nursery governess
for young children. Fond of
children and good recommendations.
Apply to Box 396, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11121 S 28

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